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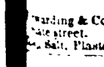

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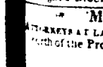

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Poetry and Miscellany.

A RUSTIC DREAM.

BY ALICE CARNY.

Is it not the snowing, Harry,
That I hear against the pane?
Lay the faded embers closer,
Till the cabin glow again;
And while the frozen hill-tops
Grow smooth, and high and white,
I'll tell you of a vision—
'Twas the middle of the night.
For I had heard the crowing
Of the cock upon the bough—
(I do not hear the snowing
At the window, plainer now)
Ere I fell into a slumber
That was very calm and deep;
So, Harry, darling Harry,
You may know I was asleep.

I thought that I was gleaning
In the noontide summer heat—
I could hear the pleasant rushing
Of the sickles in the wheat;
And I said, in such a sunshine,
The hay itself will make:
Let us rest us with the redbirds
That are whistling in the brake;
For the winds were creeping snake-like
O'er the meadow, hot and steep,
And I saw that you were weary—
Harry this was all in sleep.

June was dallying with her lover
Of the burning "listless eye,"
And the redness of the roses
Was the deeply blushed reply.
And the birds were gathered softly
To their boughs of love and me—
We were not thinking, Harry,
Of the harvest work to do.
And I said, for I was dreaming,
And I knew not it was wrong—
"O, our voice is sweetest music,
Sing me any simple song.
So that love be in the poem;"
And while singing for my sake,
Twice or thrice I kissed thy forehead—
But I never will, awake.
Then your voice grew low and trembled,
Though you sought to make it rough;
And you said you must be reaping
You had rested long enough;
But you kept your arm about me
Till the even-shadow deep,
And I wish—shall I confess it—
That it had not been in sleep.

From the British Journal.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AT HAM.

The romantic visit, described in the following sketch, was paid to Louis Napoleon in 1845, by an American, who published a lengthy account of it in 1849,* after the prince was elected President of the French Republic. This volume we have compressed into an article, preserving the original form, and only using such liberties with the author's language as were necessary to give continuity to an abriged narrative. The author seems to have been more of an imperialist than a republican; or, rather, from his personal sympathy perhaps with "the prince," his opinions appear coincident with Bonapartism, which profess to unite both extremes, in an *imperial republicanism.*

In passing from Philadelphia to New-York, in the summer of 1845, just previous to my departure for Europe, I stopped at the princely residence of the late Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, to make *mes adieux* to the young Prince de Musignano. On leaving, the prince remarked, "You are going to France; why not make an effort to see my unfortunate cousin, Prince Louis?" During my stay in London I mentioned this to several of the prince's friends, who thought the idea rather quixotic, as the government suffered no relations of any sort to be kept up with the lone captive of Ham. Count D'Orsay alone was sanguine. I mentioned the difficulty of my being an American. "You have hit it exactly," returned this ready tactician; "just because you are an American, the government will be puzzled on what ground to refuse your request. I will tell you what to do; employ no influence, attempt no intrigue, and give no trouble to your ambassador, but simply write a letter to the Minister of the interior, saying that you are a resident of the United States, an old acquaintance of Prince Louis, and, from friendly motives, desire to pay him your respects during a brief visit to France." This advice struck me as excellent, and I promised the count to carry it literally into effect. Perhaps it was a fortnight after my arrival in Paris, during which I had abandoned and resumed my project half a dozen times, that I suddenly, one day, sat down and wrote to the Minister of the Interior, in the way suggested. A week elapsed, and no reply. Returning to my hotel one day, I found that an officer of police had been there making inquiries about me; and next day I received a summons to repair to the *prefecture.* On the announcement of my name, my business seemed perfectly known, and I was conducted to the cabinet of one of the numberless under-secretaries where I was received with great courtesy. "The government," he said, "had received my request—they were under the unpleasant necessity of refusing numerous applications to visit the prince, but in the present instance, no such objections existed."

"I am exceedingly happy to hear it," I replied, with a cordial salutation, "and when may I anticipate the favor of being allowed to set off?"

"I was just going to add," replied the official, "that the Minister would have taken great pleasure in acceeding to your wish; but he has been informed that Prince Louis has declined receiving your visit?"

"Indeed!" I drawled out with an emphasis that conveyed my undisguised astonishment.

"Yes, I assure you," continued the functionary in his blandest manner, "the government would have deemed it quite unnecessary to interfere in this matter, if his highness had manifested the smallest concern about it."

"Then I may rely upon that?" I asked rather abruptly.

"Oh, undoubtedly! I hope you will accept my positive assurance on that point."

"I do so most cheerfully, and with a view to prove my entire confidence in your word, have the goodness to read this;" handing him a letter I drew from my pocket. The secretary of the prefecture of police read it rapidly over, then turned it round, examined the post mark, and exclaimed in some confusion, "why, this is a letter from the prince, dated yesterday, expressing his desire to see you at your earliest convenience!"

"Exactly so, *Monsier;* I received it as I left my hotel to come here; and as there is now, by your declaration, no difficulty in the way of my departure, I need not assure you that I shall be greatly indebted to his excellency, the Minister of the Interior, for permission to go as soon as possible."

"There must certainly be a mistake somewhere," returned the secretary, very much puzzled.

No later than the next morning, a lancer galloped with considerable fracas into the court-yard, and touching his hat *a la militaire* to the porter, handed him a formidable-sized missive for Monsieur ——. He took a look at my name, but galloped off again without venturing to pronounce it; for a Frenchman pronounces nothing which he can't frenchify. Yes, sure enough, here was a letter from the Minister of the Interior, signed and sealed with the arms of France, directing the commandant of the citadel of Ham to allow the bearer, named, to communicate with Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. "Now, Babtiste," turning to my servant, "have the carriage at the door to morrow morning, at nine o'clk. for I mean to reach Ham, [a distance of 30 leagues] by nightfall."

"*Tres bein, Monsieur.*"

Babtiste was one of the most punctual of valets. Hardly had I finished my breakfast when the crack of whips announced the arrival of the postilion.—Snatching up *Galignani*, I jumped in; Babtiste mounted the *imperiale*, gave the word *en avante* and away we went. "Going to see Prince Louis, said I to myself, but what are you going to see him for?" That was a puzzler. It was five years ago, in London, April, 1840, on my way to America, that I met him for the first time. I was forcibly struck by his military aspect, affable manners, intelligent face—pale, and slightly tinged with melancholy. He was living then in very luxurious style; occupying one of the finest mansion in London, on Carlton Terrace, overlooking that lovely park of St. James. His position was enviable indeed; surrounded by a species of court, feted, and sought after by the highest rank of England; regarded with interest by the public in general—a great name, a romantic history and imperial pretensions—he was a fortunate man. During his residence in London, he published a very striking book entitled, "The Ideas of Napoleon," which made a great sensation at the time, and was translated into every language of Europe.

It was only a few months after the period of which I am speaking, that I learned the event which caused such universal astonishment—his rash attempt at Boulogne, and its signal and mortifying failure.—As far as I could analyze my own motives in undertaking this visit, besides the honor conferred on me, it was to discover, if possible, the secret origin of those enterprises of Strasburg and Boulogne, which really seemed so reckless, and, at first sight, so unjustifiable. There are so many conflicting accounts and rumors of the character, sentiments, and, very generally, of the incapacity of Prince Louis, that I felt a very ardent anxiety to satisfy myself, as far as possible, on these points;

I was cordially welcomed to Ham, by the landlord of the only hostelry in this very old, but very small town. "Ah! *Monsieur*, how I envy you the privilege of seeing the Prince Louis!" I looked up in surprise: "Why, is it so common a thing for travelers (I inquired) to visit the citadel that you infer I came here for that purpose?" "Oh! *mon Dieu*, no; but everybody in Ham knew, this morning, that *Monsieur* was coming to see the Prince." "Pray, allow me to ask, how 'everybody' got this information?" I said, considerably perplexed.—"The police was telegraphed last night." "Indeed! (I responded,) it is really very good-natured in the minister to take so much pains about me.—He evidently attaches more importance to my business than I do myself." My host was surprised at my plainness of speech, and opened that "*Monsieur* was not *Francais.*" "No, thank Heaven!" looking out of the window to see what sort of a place Ham was. I was up betime next morning, and took a saunter through the town, which invited no particular remark, save that a place which had been for so many hundred years growing, should have made so little progress. Immediately after breakfast, I sent Baptists off with my card to the commandant of the citadel, with my compliments, to know at what hour I should present myself for admission.—Meanwhile, the landlord came in with the startling intelligence that there were a couple of *gensdarmes* at the door waiting to escort me to the police-office.

Here Baptiste shot into the room: "*Je l'ai vu!*—I have seen him," was his only exclamation.—"Well, what did he say?"

"Oh! I didn't speak to him, (he replied, with his eyes flashing,) but I saw him on the ramparts, walking with his hands behind him, just like the Emperor."

"What, the commandant?"

"No, the Prince, Monsieur."

Baptiste forgot to deliver his message first, which was, that the commandant would be happy to see me at one o'clock. After a due inspection of my nose, eye-brows, etc., at the police-office, I made my way to the citadel, and had nearly got there before I espied Baptiste close in my rear.

"What are you about, Baptiste? you must go back." "Oh! (he exclaimed) let me see the Prince but for a minute only."

"How absurdly you talk, Baptiste!—what privilege have I in the matter?"

All my remonstrances were drowned in a tide of prayers and supplications, so I gave up the point, and told him he might take his chance. I had still a few minutes to spare, during which I surveyed the fortress, which covers several acres of ground, and is of vast extent. It is a magnificent relic of the feudal age, and I was still curiously gazing at it with reflections on its eventful history, when the clock of the citadel struck one. The drawbridge was down, and the portcullis up, as if a visitor was expected. Baptiste stuck to me like my shadow.—The commandant received me with great courtesy. "I am sorry to inform you (he said) that I have orders to admit you but *once*, and that your interview with the Prince must be limited to four hours. But who is this with you?" casting his eyes on Baptiste, who quivered under his stern gaze.

"It is a favorite servant, who begs your permission to ——"

"Impossible; he must retire instantly."

I found Prince Louis seated at a table covered with books and papers, in a small room, dimly lighted by two apertures from above, secured by stout iron bars. He was sadly altered since I saw him last. His appearance betokened deep dejection, and a spirit bruised and sinking under constant reverses. The room was very small—the walls bare, and the floor without covering. Three or four wooden chairs, a single table, on which, among other objects, stood a student's lamp, constituted its principal furniture. In a recess, on either side of the chimney, were shelves running to the ceiling, filled with books, and here and there around the apartment were suspended several engravings. On the low, wooden mantel-piece, stood a common clock, and a small looking-glass above it. The whole had very much the appearance of a common kitchen in some unpretending private house. After some preliminary conversation relating to friends and events, the talk turned to the enterprise which had consigned him to Ham. His own account of that, and preceding events in his career, I shall now relate, as far as I can remember it.

"It were useless (began the Prince) to dwell upon all that preceded, and led me to engage in the enterprise of Strasburg. By means of trusty agents the regiments along the eastern frontier were all sounded, both officers and men. The only questions asked were, 'Are you content with the government?' —'No!' 'Will you follow a Bonaparte?'—'Yes!' Everyday's information from various quarters of France, convinced me that it only needed the *prestige* of one victory to put an end to the natural hesitancy of hundreds of influential personages. At Strasburg, on the 30th of October, the outbreak was to take place; and at five o'clock in the morning of that day, the signal was given in the Austerlitz barracks. At the sound of the trumpets, the soldiers hurried down into the court-yard. They were drawn up in double line around it, and Col. Vaudrey took his post in the centre. A short pause ensued waiting my arrival, and a dead silence was preserved. On my appearance, I was immediately presented to the troops in a few eloquent words from their colonel.

"Soldeirs, (he said) a great revolution begins at this moment. The nephew of the emperor is before you. He comes to put himself at your head. He is arrived on the French soil to restore to France her glory and her liberty. It is now to conquer or to die for a great cause—the cause of the people.—Soldiers of the fourth regiment of artillery, may the emperor's nephew count on you?

"The shout which followed this brief appeal nearly stunned me; men and officers alike abandoned themselves to the wildest enthusiasm. Flourishing their arms with furious energy they filled the air with cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* If misgivings had ever crossed me of the fidelity of the French heart to the memory of Napoleon, they vanished forever before the suddenness and fierceness of that demonstration. The chord was scarcely touched, and the vibration was terrific. I was deeply moved, and nearly lost my self-possession. In a few moments I waved my hand, signifying my desire to speak.—Breathless silence ensued.

"'Soldiers, (said I,) it was in your regiment the Emperor Napoleon first saw service; with you he distinguished himself at Toulon; it was your brave regiment that opened the gates of Grenoble to him, on his return from Elba. Soldiers, new destines are reserved to you. Here, (I continued, taking the standard of an eagle from an officer near me,) here is the symbol of French glory: It must become henceforth the symbol of liberty.'

"The effect of these simple words was indescribable. I gave the word to fall into column: the music struck up; and putting myself at their head, the regiment followed me to a man. Meanwhile my adherents had been active elsewhere, and uniformly successful. Colonel Taillandie, on being told that the emperor's nephew was there with the 4th regiment, would not believe it. An officer of his staff cried out, 'It is not the emperor's nephew; It is the nephew of Colonel Vaudrey; I know him!' Absurd as was this announcement, it flew from mouth to mouth. The space we occupied was so confined that the regiments became confounded together, and the tumult was frightful. An unfortunate movement separated me from my officers, and threw me among the soldiers, who still remained doubtful of my identity, some of whom took me prisoner."

"Nothing strikes me with more wonder (I observed) than the extreme facility which attended every step of the enterprise. It was a strange fatality, that singular delusion as to your identity, which arose at the very moment that victory perched upon your standard! If it were a *ruse* of some enemy, he deserves credit, at least, for his ingenuity."

"No, (replied the prince,) I do not think it was an invention to arrest the revolt, but it sprang naturally from the doubts of various parties, who, from negligence or prudence, had not been intrusted with the secret. It was indeed, an unlooked-for result, and fortune played me a sorry freak."

The punishment inflicted upon the prince was a kind of Siberian exile to America. After a considerable talk on American affairs, my eye accidently caught sight of the clock, which showed me that half of the four pitiful hours allowed me had already elapsed. I was exceedingly anxious to reach the affair of Boulogne, and in order to bring back the prince to the narration from which he had so pleasantly wandered, I asked him what was his motive in quitting America so early.

"The harrowing intelligence (he answered) of my mother's extreme illness, whose entreaty was, if I valued her dying blessing, to return instantly. I fled back to Switzerland, and had the melancholy satisfaction to watch by her bedside, till, in a few short weeks, she breathed her last in my arms.—Then came the announcement that the King of the French had appealed to the allied powers to unite with him in compelling me to give up my residence in Switzerland, and, in case of refusal, to employ force, if necessary, to effect that purpose. Once more a fugitive, I directed my course to London; but when the stirring announcement rang in the ears of Frenchmen, that the venerated remains of Napoleon were on the sea, wafted by every breeze still nearer to his once idolized France, there was an upheaving of the popular heart which would be as difficult for me to describe, as for a foreigner to understand. The emotions which had so long lain dormant, that all supposed they had ceased to exist, suddenly awoke with an energy and warmth that attested the eternal fidelity of the French heart to the memory of the emperor. It was an event highly favorable to the views of my partisans, and I was assailed daily by a torrent of entreaty and invocation that I was hardly in a condition of mind to resist. 'Is it fitting (it was asked, in the passionate language of the old followers of the emperor,) is it fitting that the corpse of Napoleon should be insulted by the presence of that Bourbon family which united with Europe in chaining him alive to the rock of St. Helena; which vindictively condemned to death his greatest marshalls; and still pursue his nearest relatives into ignominious exile?' I was conjured to present myself at the head of the funeral procession on its way to the capital, when all France would rise to recognise my just claims to the place of chief mourner. 'The sacred ashes of our French Cæsar (they cried) are crossing the sea, and will not young Octavius come to convey them back to Rome?'

"It was certainly a fearful risk (I remarked) that the Orleans dynasty incurred in yielding to the general wish for the restoration of the emperor's remains. But, if I recollect, it was before the arrival of the emperor's body that the landing at Boulogne took place."

"Yes, some months before, (replied the prince,) for my resolution could not be shaken on the point so vehemently urged, of joining the funeral cortege on its route to Paris. No—was my constant reply—I will not mar the chilling solemnity of such a spectacle by the rude intrusion of my private griefs. I will not disturb the awful silence which will brood over France on that sad and memorable day by a vulgar brawl, or perhaps a more tragic catastrophe. The most convincing statements were laid before me of the almost infallible success which awaited me; and, really, there could be no question of the favorable disposition of the people. At length I consented, and preparations were rapidly made for the attempt, which it was settled should take place in August, 1840. It so happened that every regiment upon whose devotion I could most entirely rely was scattered along the road from Dunkerque to Paris."

The prince here entered into some relations of the voluntary offers of service which had been made him by personages of the highest rank and influence, and of the various forces put at his disposal.

It was made clear enough, that if he could only succeed in effecting an entrance into France, he might on reaching the first garrison town on the road from Boulogne to Paris, count on the most effectual support. But the issue was adverse, and in its details remarkably similar to the affair of Strasburg. After reciting the circumstances of the case, the prince proposed to take a turn on the ramparts. The view of the surrounding country from the top was commanding; but all was flat, monotonous and cheerless.

"It may be, Monseigneur, (I observed,) that, fresh as I am from the world, and from the gay seductions of the capital, I feel more acutely the leaden monotony which seems to envelope like a mantle every object about me. To you the weariness of such a seclusion may have worn off in the five wretched years you have passed in this horrible place."

"I did not feel it so much at first. The excitement and the novelty diverted and sustained me for a long while; then I took refuge in my books, and planned a history of artillery, and other works, which again engaged my mind; but study and solitude make sad inroads on body and mind."

"It just occurs to me, (I remarked) that you must find great entertainment in chatting with the soldiers."

"Yes, it would be an agreeable pastime to converse with those intelligent men, but the government has thought proper to forbid me such a privilege."

Turnining to resume our walk, whom should I espy, to my surprise, on the opposite bank of the moat running round the citadel, but the indomitable Babtiste, who, in spite of *corps de gardes*, and other risks, had contrived to work his way round to an excellent position for a full and uninterrupted view of the immediate object of his idolatry. I pointed him out, totally unconscious of my entertaining an imperial ear with a subject so insignificant as his valetship, when of a sudden, from a kindly impulse, the prince touched his military cap, and saluted him. Baptiste turned round with respectful gravity in search of the invisible personage likely to be the object of such an honor. I made a gesture to the effect that he was its recipient. The effect was electrical. Baptiste gave a start that I thought would carry him into the ditch. Off went his hat, and "*Vive l'Empereur*" was trembling on his lips, when the sight of the sentinel arrested in time his explosive enthusiasm: for the orders of the government were peremptory, to arrest, and shoot, if necessary, all persons loitering about the fortress, and uttering seditious cries. Baptiste had the keenest view of the consequences of proceeding a tithe further in his demonstrations, and there he stuck fast in the middle of his loyalty. In the teeth of calumny, Baptiste was a living proof that, in spite of his fiery impulses, a Frenchman can be prudent in critical circumstances.

"My time is up, Monseigneur, (I said to the prince, with less calmness than I write it,) and the commandant doubtless expects punctuality."

"We live under military law here," he answered, smiling. We descended the terrace with a lively step, and walked towards the building which seemed as his prison, in silence. There was nothing more now then to bid him adieu, but yet I lingered, reluctant to withdraw. Extending his hand, he cordially grasped mine, assuring me what pleasure he had received from my visit. I replied only by bowing; for really my emotion for the moment so mastered me, that language utterly failed me. I retired; and as I reached the head of the staircase, I turned round instinctively for a last look at the spot I had just quitted, when I found the prince had followed to the door, and was looking after me.—Nothing could have conveyed to my mind a keener sense of the desolation into which he was about relapsing, than this simple act. His face and attitude both bespoke the dreariness and melancholy which surrounded him. I raised my hat with an inclination of profound respect, and, descending, I saw him no more.

I next day set out on my return to the capital.—I had not advanced far before I perceived, sunning himself on a stone bench by the side of the causeway, one of those battered relics of the "grand army," that never fail to excite my liveliest interest. The history of these men is a glorious romance, rife with daring exploit and miraculous escapes. In the eyes of the French peasantry their renown encircles them like a halo. They are dispersed all over France, and their influence is undisputed. I got out of the carriage to have a few words with him. He was a fine-looking old fellow, and wore the cross of honor on the breast of his faded coat—no doubt a gift from the hand of the emperor.

"*Eh bien, mon militaire,* how goes the world with you?"

"*Merci, Monsieur!* only so; these are dull times, and we old soldiers are out of place. Ah, *mon dieu!* what lives we used to lead!"—and he drew himself up at the recollection.

"Yes, those were glorious days, *mon vieux*—(I said, humouring him)—what great battles and splendid victories!"

"Ah, *Monsieur,* (returned the old guard, wiping his eyes,) we shall never see those days again.—How great was France then, and how low were her enemies!"

"The wars are over now—the emperor is gone—but see how much better off are those peasants yonder, tilling their beautiful lands, than bleaching battle-fields with their bones." I touched the wrong chord here, for the wooden leg of the *soldat d' Austerlitz* began to show signs of impatience. He took out his snuff-box, and plied his nose vigorously. I took a pinch, which seemed to soothe him.

"*Oui, mon voyageur, l'empereur n'est plus,*" (said his old follower, raising his cap reverentially,) the emperor is gone, but are we any better off for that? We work harder, we pay more taxes, and everybody may pull France by the beard now-a-days. If the emperor fatigued us in war, he didn't forget us in peace; for who built our post-houses and our school-houses? who drained our meadows, and who ordered that stone-bridge there? *Ah, la paix,* they give us a plenty of peace, but it costs us very dear."

"You don't seem to be in love with Louis Philippe," I remarked in a careless way. The imperialist eyed me almost contemptuously—said nothing, but kept up an incessant fire on his snuff-box. Not wishing to part coldly with him, I said, "Guess, if you can, my victor of Wagram, to whom I was talking of the emperor yesterday." He gazed at me in the utmost perplexity. "Well, if it shall be a secret between us, (I observed, putting on an air of strong confidence,) it was the Prince Louis I spoke to yesterday."

"*Monsieur* saw the Prince Louis yesterday!"

"Yes, I saw him yesterday, and I hope we shall both see him again one of these days, but not in that direction"—pointing to Ham.

"*Monsieur* (stammered out of the fanatic, quite stifled by his emotions)—*Monsieur!*—" but he got no further.

I shook him cordially by the hand: "Adieu, *mon brave.*"

"Adieu, *Monsieur!*" and "*Vive l'Empereur!*" he shouted.

"*Vive l'Empereur!*" I responded.

"*Vive l'Empereur!*" cried Baptiste, who was looking on from his post at the carring door.

"*Vive l'Empereur!*" screamed the postilions, cracking their whips, whilst the horses neighed and capered as if they wished to share also in the enthusiasm of the moment!

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* Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, First President of France Biographical and Personal Sketches, including a Visit to the Prince at the Castle of Ham. By Henry Wikoff. New-York, Putnam; London, Champman. 1849.

HE DIDN'T THINK.—So said a little boy as he stood by the side of a mouse-trap which had an unwilling tenant in it. "What a fool he was to go in there," said some one. The little boy wishing to protect the character of the trembling prisoner, and added, "Well! I suppose he did'nt think.

No, "*he did'nt think,*" and for the very good reason that he was not made to think. But what shall we say of that boy who is standing in the circus door, waiting for it to be opened, or of that boy with his straggling hair, a pert twist to his cap, and a cigar in his mouth, or the one who stands at the corner of the streets on the Sabbath, or frequents the company of filther talkers and singers—what shall we say of such as these?

And what shall we say of him who tampers with the wine cup? Does he not think? With hundreds of human beings around him, whom it has brought to degridation and misery who were once ornaments to society and to their country, he cannot help to see the consequence, but *he will not think.*

They will be caught in an evil net. They will fall into a hidden trap, and can they say, "We didn't think!" Yes, perhaps they can. But if they would tell the whole truth, they will add, because *we wouldn't think.* They have eyes, but they see not, ears have they but they hear not. Give a mouse their wit, and see if it will be caught in such a trap. Think! think all this, and never plead as an excuse "I did'nt think."

"WILL SALTPETER EXPLODE?"—The following paragraph appears in Mr. Hale's last number of "*To Day:*"

"Accidents from camphine are becoming so frequent that we have thought the world might forget that there was also danger in handling other explosive substances, such as the old fashioned gunpowder for instance. The singular accident which recently occurred at Sulphur Springs, will tend to put the public on their guard. One of the visitors at the hotel there, who was in the habit of faithfully drinking the waters of the spring, partook at night of some saltpetred beef, which had been provided for the evening supper, and as usual, washed it down with some of the water deeply impregnated with sulphur. On retiring to rest he brushed his teeth with charcoal powder, and on turning round to blow out the candle his head bust assunder with a terrific explosion. A coroners jury was summoned, which reported a verdict in accordance with the above facts; and added that no blame was attached to the dinner."

☞ A clergyman is in jail in Seneca county, N. Y., on a charge of having seduced the daughter of the sexton of his church, and then refusing to support the illegitimate child, although possessed of considerable wealth. He declares his innocence, but the courts decide against him twice. The girl died broken-hearted on the 10th inst., declaring to the last that the minister had ruined her. Her name was Margaret Latt, and she was only 18 years old. The name of the reverend gentleman is not given.

The Tripartite Treaty.

We copy from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a concise synopsis of Mr. Everett's letter on the tripartite treaty. In speaking of it the *Ledger* says:

"One of the most able State papers which we have seen for a long time, is the letter of Mr. Everett to the British and French Ministers upon the propositions of their respective governments for a tripartite treaty. It covers the whole ground of argument in the case, and in the most courteous tone, is absolutely scorching, scathing, withering in its satire. One point in the letter is, that neither Britain nor France can have an equal interest with the United States in the ownership of Cuba, for it is seperated from them by the Atlantic Ocean, while it is directly upon the coast of the United States, and is a geographical position of great importance to them. He shrewdly asks what the Government of France or Britain would think, were Cuba at the mouth of the Seine or the Thames, if the United States should propose to them a tripartite treaty to secure it for ever to Spain? Another point is, that whatever may have been the territorial relations of Europe with the American Continent, they have already, in the progress of events, greatly diminished, and are destined, under the same progress, to cease entirely; and hence that the United States cannot bind themselves to maintain forevever an existing relation between an European nation and one of its American colonies, which time must extinguish.—To illustrate this, he refers to the extensive empire which France once held on this continent, and the still more extensive empire of Spain, both now extinct; and also to the extensive empire of Britain, now confined to the region north of the St. Lawrence. He also refers to the mighty progress of the United States since their revolution, as an indication of the progress, development and extension which must necessarily be their destiny. Another point is, that European nations cannot have the same interest in the destiny of Cuba with the United States, because they, notwithstanding the extinction of their once mighty American empires, are nearly in the same fixed and stable condition as when those empires began, while the United States have risen, in much less time, from a few scattered colonial settlements, to a powerful nation, with all the elements of indefinite extension, by means entirely consistent with the peace, happiness and progress of human society. Hence, while a treaty to maintain indefinitely an existing state of things may be consistent with the fixed condition and interests of European nation, it is entirely inconsistent with the continual progressive and expansive condition of the United States.

To illustrate this, he refers to the great acquisitions of territory by the United States, by fair purchase or lawful conquest in just wars, since the commencement of the present century, and to the great tide of European emigration which flows to them, lured by the great advantages presented by American institutions, to spread over and settle these great territorial acquisitions. Another point presented by this admirable letter is the character of the American Constitution, which prevents one institution from controlling the legislation of future administrations, each of which must be governed by the exigencies, for the time, of a nation continually progressive. Another point is that, as this Island and Porto Rico are the only remaining dependencies of Spain, as that nation began to decline from the commencement of its American empire, and since the loss of its possessions on the American continent, has made rapid progress in renovation, relinquishing this Island may be a part of its future policy; and if so, while the United States can never allow it to pass under the dominion of any other European power, they cannot bind themselves to other European powers against an acquisition, which, on its separation from Spain, must be of great value to them, as well from its geographical position, as from other circumstances. He says that, while the United States do not want Cuba now, will never receive it from Spain through unfair means, and will never allow it to be wrested from her by any means, they will want it whenever Spain, in the course of her future policy, is ready to relinquish it. And he adds that such may become the policy of Spain, since the maintenance of her sway over the Island already costs, for her army and navy alone, $12,000,000, which exceeds her revenue from the Island, which is greater than the expenses of the United States, for both their army and navy; and since the commerce of Spain with the Island, should it be ceded to the United States, would be far more profitable to her than her present dominion over it. He adds that, while the policy of the United States would forbid the purchase of the Island now, this involves questions with which no European power has any legitimate concern.—Another point in this letter is the sound policy of the United States which forbids any entangling alliances with Europe.

This admirable letter is well fitted to make the English statesmen who conceived this tripartite project, wince a little at the difference between American and European policy, progress and political ethics. The British Government, whether coveting Cuba or not, knows that the United States would not allow it to become British. Sensible of this, and jealous of American hands; and hence their sudden regard for Spain! Mr. Everett understands them in Cuba as he does in Central America. We do not want Cuba while it can be kept Spanish.—But we do want, and eventually shall have them through their own peaceful desire for the union.—In the meantime, let us be just to Spain, watch and restrain England; and have no entangling alliances with Europe.

A Young Wanton.—This morning a girl about fifteen years of age, was sent to the House of Correction for two months for being a wanton. For a few weeks past she has walked the streets for improper purposes. Her story is a brief one; she was born in poverty. At the age of eleven years she commenced a life of prostitution; at twelve she became the mistress of a black man; at thirteen she entered the dance cellars as a decoy; at fourteen she was a confirmed drunkard, and to-day, when less than fifteen years of age, she was convicted of being a lewd, wanton, lascivious and dangerous person, and was sent to the House of Correction as above. Boston is a model city, celebrated for its philanthrophy, yet cases like this one are not uncommon.—*Boston Herald.*

☞An excited Irishman thus contrasts the Celtic and Saxon races, in one of the London papers:

"The Celt has a long cranium, high and expressive features, dark, or warm complexion, square and muscular frame," such as we find in the Shakspeares, Newtons, Nelsons and Wellington, in the Stephensons and men of enterprise, in great statesmen, authors, artists, &c. "Go into any learned or illustrious assembly in the kingdom, and you will find nine-tenths of them having the Celtic *phisique.*"

Now for the Saxon:

"From a long and careful examination, he is ascertained to be a flaxen-haired, bullet-headed, pig-eyed, huge-faced, long-backed, pot-bellied, bandy-legged, stupid, slavish, lumbering, sulky, poor, whose moral state is a disgrace and regret to England. Their uniformity of complexion and figure, their obesity, their weak legs and scanty figure, their small brain in proportion to the long spine and large flat face, are marks of inferiority."

True Yankee Energy.—There is a mixture of India rubber in the true, live, go-ahead Yankee.—Wherever he falls, he is sure to rebound. Here is an instance in point. Charles Hosmer, formerly of Brunswick, in this county, caught the California fever, and made up his mind somehow to win his "pile." But how was he to get where the pile existed? He stirred round and found a good friend (Col. A. J. Stone) to loan him $1000. Well, he arrived at the mines early in 1849, and after working about a year with pick axe and shovel, on settling the bills had $1500 left.

He went to San Francisco, sent his friends $500 and invested the balance in a hotel. He soon got tired of this—sold out—and opened a grocery store, in partnership with a gentleman from Augusta, in this state. The pile was soon made.—For the six months ending about the first of November last, their sales amounted to $100,000. A few months since, Mr. hosmer visited N. England, bought 50,000 worth of goods and planked the cash for them. He also paid his friend the borrowed money with interest, and presented him a gold watch valued at $900. The day before he left San Francisco he was offered $65,000 for his interest in his business, but he would not look at it.—*Portland Argus.*

Produce from the West.—Dunkirk, Jan. 15, 1853.—Over 9,000 live hogs passed over the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, for New York and Albany, since last Saturday, and 2,500 are now at the State Line road for Boston, via Buffalo and Albany.

The Murder in Philadelphia.

We gave a telegraphic account on Friday, 14th inst., of the murder of Mr. Joseph Rink, in Chestnut street, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The following particulars we find in the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*—

The cause of this dreadful and deplorable tragedy is at present wrapped in a veil of mystery. The supposition is, that the perpetrator of the outrage attempted to rob Mr. Rink, and stabbed him to avoid detection.

Mr. Rink was an amiable man, active, obliging and attentive to business. He was the oldest tenant of the range of stores in front of the Circus.—He did not keep an account in bank, and was often seen with two wallets, containing sums of money in gold, ranging from fifty to perhaps a hundred dollars at a time. In taking change, he sometimes would draw the wallet from his pocket, and thus the contents thereof might be exposed to the view of any one present. The conjecture is that the murderer was aware of this fact, and had gone into the store yesterday afternoon, under the pretence of making a purchase, and on Mr. R. taking the wallet out of his pocket, the murderer seized it, and then used the knife. The weapon, reeking with blood, was throw into the store where it was found afterward.

Chestnut street is the most frequented thoroughfare of our city, and strange as it may apper, the only person on that square at the time was Mr. A. L. Vansant, the keeper of a fruit store in front of the Circus, and a boy, who attended one of the stores in the vicinity. As he was passing the front of Mr. Rink's store; he saw a man run out, Mr. R. after him. The latter staggered and fell into the arms of Mr. V.

Mr. Canning, who was attending Mr. Wilson's store adjoining, hearing the commotion, sprang to the street, and caught the dying man. This was done in a moment of great excitement, and all that poor Rink said was, "There—he stabbed me," or words to this effect. Mr. Vansant ran after the fellow down Chestnut street, but from extreme nervous debility, or want of presence of mind, did not give any alarm. The time was stormy, a high wind and driving sleet prevailing, which afforded facilities for the escape. But a few minutes after the murder was committed, a man went into an oyster cellar at Eighth and Chestnut, and called for a glass of brandy, which he drank quickly and hurried away. Another cellar at Eighth and Market was visited by an excited man, who took a bowl of oysters and hurried away.

It was thought that the murderer might have visited either one or both of these saloons, and did so to avoid pursuit or detection. The idea that the murderer perpetrated a robbery, is strengthened by the fact, that but one wallet, containing a small amount of money, was found in the pocket of the deceased when it is known that he usually had, whilst in the store, one containing more money, as has already been alluded to in the foregoing. His gold watch was also in his pocket untouched. There did not appear to have been any serious confusion in the store. No blood was found on the premises.

The deceased was not a married man. He was stabbed in three places. One in the right side, immediately under the lower rib; one in the abdomen, from which portions of the bowels protruded; the other wound was a severe gash on the back part of the head, near the bottom of the skull. A couple of physicians were immediately in attendance, but their services were of no avail. Mr. Rink died in about seven minutes after the wounds were inflicted. The deceased bore an estimable character in all his relations and it is not known that he had a single enemy. The murder, perpetrated in daylight, in the very heart of the city, may well be considered recklessly bold and daring.

Manufacturers of Iron.—The Danville Intelligencer of Friday last says:—The Montour rolling mill is now running up to her utmost capacity, on heavy rails. The Rough and Ready rolling mill is running on small rails, and Merchant iron. Three anthracite furnaces in blast in this region, and two more, lately repaired and enlarged, will be blown in next week. Two others are to be enlarged and repaired, as soon as may be, and put in blast. This will make seven anthracite furnaces, in this vicinity, and the hot blast fixtures lately arranged, are put up with the view of the building of two more furnaces. These improvements completed, and we will have nine anthracite furnaces in this vicinity, supposed to be the best location for making iron in the world. The Montour company are now laying the foundation for another rolling mill, 200 feet long, with a view to doubling their capacity to make railroad iron.

Mad through Excessive Joy.—A writer describing the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's island, says: —Here is a woman whom joy has deprived of her senses. Her husband and child were on board a vessel which was wrecked. Going down to the shore every day, as if with the wish of being nearer the beloved objects that lay buried beneath the sea, suddenly she beheld them landing from a vessel which had picked them up and saved them. An overwhelming flood of joy pervaded her bosom—and then reason was gone forever. She never has known them since, but sits on what she thinks the same rock, where she used to bewail their fate, wringing her hands and moaning most pitehously—while every week the husband and son come and gaze on her face, in hope to rouse one gleam of memory—but in vain.

A Man nearly Bled to Death by a Vampire Bat.—On Wednesday morning last, says the Panama Echo of the 18th December, the barkeeper of the Pavillion Hotel, Taboga, not appearing at the usual hour, Captain McKinney, the proprietor of the house, proceeded to his room to call him, when to his astonishment and horror, he found him insensible and bathed in blood; after the usual restoratives were applied, the barkeeper stated that on the previous evening, after retiring, he remembered experiencing the most delightful sensations, as of fanning, which soon put him into a deep sleep, and he had no consciousness of the attack made upon him until the morning. The only wounds by the bat were two small spot on each side of the great toes.

Singular Man.—The Medina, Ohio, Democrat, says there is an insane man in that town, named Smith—his joints are all double, and he can displace them from their natural position without inconvenience or any great effort. He has two pair of lungs, and by inhaling air sufficient to fill both, can continue twenty-eight minutes without breathing. In the late war with Mexico he served as a private under Gen. Taylor.

☞A curious case of somnambulism is recorded in the Chillicothe Ohio *Gazette.* A daughter of Mr. Thomas Kaine arose from her sleep, and in her night clothes walked four miles up the Scioto River, waded into the stream, and swam across the deep part, and was found by an "early riser" sitting on the bank of the river, asleep! Remarkable enough, as the girl was only thirteen years old, and could not swim when awake!

☞A distressing occurrence took place last week in Pittsburgh. A little boy, hearing his father talking about the execution of Treadway, inquired how they hung people. The father took a handkerchief and put it around his son's neck, and showed him. Some time afterward, in the absence of his parents, the boy took a handkerchief and proceeded to experiment with an infant sister, lying in the cradle, and suspended her till she was dead.—*Newark Adv.*

Gen. Pierce's Fortune.—As everything relative to the President elect possesses at this time considerable interest, we give the following from a correspondent of a N. Y. Journal:

Gen. Pierce, when nominated, was comparatively a poor man; pecuniarly considered, he was worth, perhaps, somewhere from $15,000 to $25,000, which he had acquired in the pursuit of an arduous legal practice since he resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. Since his election, however, his friends appear to be adding to his fortune materially. In addition to the magnificent ring, valued at $3,000, which was recently sent from California, some of his friends in that city are about to give him a splendid coach and a pair of horses. A short time since, a few of his friends here gave him a gold-headed cane, on which was engraved the different coats of the thirty-one States. The ladies of Concord are preparing to forward a large and beautiful copy of the Holy Bible to the White House on the 4th of March. Last, but not least, it is currently rumored that a wealthy relative of Mrs. Pierce, residing in Boston, has checked the General to the tune of $30,000. This latter rumor, however, is contradicted in the N. H. Patriot.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1853.

☞ A Fact.—The children of those parents who take their county papers, are invariably more intelligent, better behaved, and better looking than the children of those who do not. Please paste this in the crown of your hat, and the next time you are in town subscribe for the *Observer*—only $1.50 in advance, and no postage.

☞ Beautiful Dentistry.—We were shown the other day a set of artificial teeth, manufactured by Dr. O L. Elliott, of this city, which fairly made our "mouth water" to think how much better they would answer the purpose than those that now encumber that locality.—And then, there would be no "jumping tooth-ache," no swelled face, no sleepless nights, &c. &c. which now come upon us periodically. But aside from that—in examining this beautiful article we could not but reflect upon the great and manifest improvement in this department of mechanism and art which the last few years have brought about; and in every step towards perfection, Dr. E. has steadily kept pace. This, in part, accounts for his success.

☞ We wish when the gentlemen who conduct the *Gazette* allow themselves to become the whiffit to bark at us for other people, they would not misrepresent us. On the 8th inst, in noticing the formation of a new Express Company in New York, we gave the enterprise an encouraging word, and said, what everybody who has had any business with the present company knows to be true, that it had "become a perfect monopoly, and like all monopolies, had degenerated into a perfect swindle upon the business of the country." This, it appears, has given offence to certain employees of that company, and the *Gazette* has been summoned to their aid, and has come down upon us with a homily about the "honesty, attention and energy" of the Superintendent and his employees here. Now, in the name of justice, we'd like to know what Mr. O. D. Spafford's efficiency as a superintendent, or the "honesty, attention, and energy" of the other employees of the company have to do with the question whether the company is or is not a monopoly, and whether it would not be better for the public for it to have a little opposition. We assert that the Express business between this and New York is a monopoly—an outrageous monopoly—and we hope to see the time when it *will encounter an opposition.* And we shant hope long, either, we guess.

Quere.—To hear a man talking about what a paper can be printed for, who don't know anything about the printing business. As well might we set up our opinion that a steam engine could be manufactured a *third cheaper*, after hanging round an engine shop a few months.

☞ At a meeting of the stockholders of the Erie and Northeast road, on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Charles M. Reed, John A. Tracy, Milton Courtright, Jmith Jackson, John H. Walker, Prescott Metcalf, of Erie, and Dean Richmond of Buffalo—all members of the old Board with the exception of Messrs Walker and Metcalf. The election was held in accordance with the provisions of the supplement to their charter, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and this incorporates the Gangé Law as a part and parcel of the organic law of the company.

☞ A meeting of the Directors of the N. Y. City Railroad Co., was held at Jamestown on Monday last, and the Randolph *Whig* learns that the result of their deliberations was "that the road should be commenced and completed as far as Jamestown, and that the contractors for the work are notified to appear at that place in two weeks to close up the contracts and begin the work."—The *Whig* says "it is now certain that no assistance can be had from the N. Y. and Erie Company, and thinks when completed to Jamestown, it will be met either from Erie or Ohio. What has become of those Meadville guns?

☞ What hard times these are for farmers. Proof—a friend informs us that Mr. Phillip Osborn, of Girard, raised the present season 90 fat hogs, 83 of which were sold to B. Tomlinson & Co., of this city, for the snug little sum of $1260 12. The whole weight of the 90 was 19,716 pounds. Part of this product was sold to Mr. L. C. Warner, who has himself paid to the farmers of this county some $11,000 for swine this fall and winter.—Again we say, what hard times these are for farmers.

Governor of Oregon.

We notice in several Southern papers the name of the gallant Col. S. W. Black, of this State, mentioned as likely to receive the appointment of Governor of Oregon from President Pierce. We do not know whether Col. Black would accept that appointment or not, but this we do know a better selection could not be made. The Colonel is one of the most eloquent and popular speakers in the State—a Democrat in theory and practice—a "good fellow" every time—and would carry into the office talents and acquirements that could not fail to benefit that young and growing territory.

"Old Fogyism."

It has been the fate of every improvement to meet the doubt and opposition of the profoundly wise and the professedly scientific. "Old Fogyism' rules as well in science as in politics. Fulton encountered it—so did Morse, and so does Ericsson; and so will, doubtless, every discoverer hereafter. Suppose you had told an "old Fogy," in the days of Fulton, that the day would arrive when steam would transport passengers from New York to Liverpool in eleven days, "old fogyism" would have placed its gold-headed cane alongside of its nose, and with a look as wise as an owl's, would have politely hinted that a Lunatic Asylum would be a capital place for you. The idea of transmitting a message instantaneously from New York to St. Louis was, also, pronounced by "old Fogyism" in science absurd: and many a scientific reason was rendered to shew it to be so. But it would not do—the genius of Morse and Fulton have accomplished both: and so also will the genius of Ericsson, ere long, we believe, be acknowledged by the "old fogies" in mechanics, who now denounce the Caloric engine as a humbug. We have been led to these remarks by seeing it stated in some of our exchanges that the *Scientific American* denies the genuineness of the discovery of Capt. Ericsson. This again is denied, but it is admitted, we believe, that that paper did doubt the practicability of the Caloric engine until forced to give up its doubts by the ship's actual performance of nine to twelve miles an hour. This demonstrates the truth of our position.—Here was a paper professing to be conducted by scientific and practical men in mechanics, but its "old fogyism" would not allow it to admit of the possibility of the discovery of a new motor until that new motor did propel a ship down the bay of New York at the rate of twelve miles an hour. "Old Fogyism," then, is not confined to politics! It pervades every department of life. It says "hold" when it should say "go." It looks over the left shoulder to the rear in search of truths, when it should be looking straight ahead. It dwells upon the past, and sighs for its lumbering contrivances, instead of looking to the future and hoping for new discoveries. It tells you that railroads are monstrous innovations, and that stage coaches, and corduroy roads, though not quite as fast, are far preferable. Among "old fogy" farmers, "Book farming" is all nonsense, and a reaping machine an invention of some lazy speculating Yankee. In medicine, it dotes on blisters, adores calomel in large doses, thinks emetics are "just the cheese" for a sore toe or a broken limb, and has no doubt blood-letting will restore a man of seventy to all his youthful vigor. If it were not that religion is a forbidden subject, we might recount the sayings and doings of "old fogyism" in the church—but we forbear! In law, or rather in the profession of the law, "old fogyism" has a rich field. The musty tomes of the last five hundred years are its peculiar delight, and it is never so happy as when some poor devil is sentenced, in accordance with their commands, to fine and imprisonment for telling the truth. "The greater the truth the greater the libel" is one of its favorite maxims, and if it had its way it would govern mankind in strict accordance with that doctrine.

Our Continental Policy.

It is evident the continental policy of this government is about to have more life infused into it—that so far from henceforth occupying a negative, or rather passive position among the nations of the world, "Young America" is infusing into the hearts and minds our of statesmen a just appreciation of our strength for weal or woe in the affairs of this continent, at least. The speeches of Gen. Cass and Senator Mason in regard to Cuba, and the discussion in the Senate on the proposed tripartate Treaty, is evidence of this. It is well remarked, by the Washington *Union*, "that the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is one of the land-marks marking the progress and commencement of this new era in American politics. The triumphs of our arms in Mexico gave us rank with the foremost military powers of the earth, while the conquest of territory in which the war terminated introduced us into a wider sphere of international obligation. That treaty consolidated the power of the United States on this continent, and put into our hands the control of the political system of the western hemisphere. Brought by the extension of our domain into contact with other powers, and elevated to the position of undisputed arbiter of the political affairs of the American continent, it is not wonderful that the relation this country holds to the balance of the continent should begin to awaken, as they certainly demand, the anxious concern and profound study of the American statesman." There was a time, it is true, when to interfere in affairs out side the boundaries of the Union, was a political crime—nay more, it was looked upon as a palpable violation of the principles sought to be elucidated by the establishment of our system of government itself. Monroe first laid the axe at the root of this fallacy. He proclaimed that European interference in the affairs of this continent could not and would not be tolerated. Perhaps this, as an entering wedge, was going far enough. Subsequent events, and subsequent conquests, both by purchase and arms, however, proclaim the necessity of a broader, a more enlarged sphere of national action. Both by our power and our position, as well as the relative relation we hold to the surrounding states on this continent, we have the right, and it ought to be exercised, not only of proclaiming that we will not brook any interference on the part of other nations in the affairs of this continent and that we will exercise the right to interfere ourself if we see proper. And this doctrine, even the laggard politicians of the whig school are now, in part, forced to adopt. For instance, Mr. Everett, Mr. Webster's successor in the state department, in his letter on the proposed tripatite treaty in relation to Cuba avows that all the successive acquisitions of territory by the *United States on the continent* have been made in pursuance of "the undoubted operation of the law of our political existence," which has been from the first "adjusting on natural principles those territorial relations which on the first discovery of this continent were in a good degree fortuitous." We accept this statement as true and just. It is the idea upon which the general policy of the Democratic party in regard to territorial acquisition on this continent has been predicated since 1800. And it is also the idea which must eventually give us Cuba, and some other dependencies of the rotten government of Europe! When in succession Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California, were acquired by our government in Democratic hands, the Democratic party felt and maintained that the acquisitions were made in manifest pursuance of "the law of our political existence." But what was the position and the avowed policy of the whig party of that day in regard to each of these successive acquisitions? With the exception of the case of Florida, when the whig party had not force enough in the country to raise its head, every one of these great acquisitions encountered while in progress, and when made, the fiercest and bitterest whig obliloquy and opposition. The federal party, which from the first to the last, fought the acquisition of Louisiana, was the whig party of that day: and in regard to the subsequent acquisitions of Texas and California, the whig party of the last ten years inherited, and avowed, and applied the same principles and policy. In this view the whig party of 1811 and 1815 denounced the annexation of Texas especially, as "robbery and land stealing." Mr. Everett now has, in his place as a whig Secretary of State, the manliness to avow, what is no more than the truth, that, "as a question of public law, there never was an extension of territory more naturally or justifiably made." Will some of our whig contemporaries expound to us their view of the predicament in which this explicit avowal of the whig Secretary places the whole policy of the whig party in that transaction? Mr. Everett sees, in the subsequent acquisition of California, the operation of "the law of our political existence" working to the indefinite advantage of the whole civilized world. And ten years from now—it may be in five—this same Mr. Everett will see, we hope, in the acquisition of Cuba this same "law of our political existence" proving that there "never was an extension of territory more naturally or justifiably made." We avow then that in our opinion the continental policy of this government is fixed—it is fixed by the laws of nature and the "undisputed operation of the laws of our political existence."—True, it will meet the opposition of that leven which so largely pervades certain political "fogies" in both political parties. Before its final triumph it may have powerful interests to encounter—it may have strong combinations to overcome—it may be opposed by the doubting, and the timid—and it will arouse, doubtless, the ravings of fanatics in theory and mock-philanthropists in practice—but the destinies of this nation are henceforth in the *hands of "Young America,"* and, in the language of Mr. Everett, the "laws of our political existence" must be fulfilled!

☞ An Important Enterprise.—A proposition has been submitted to the Legislature of New York for constructing a Ship Canal around the Falls, to connect Lake Erie and Ontario on the American side of the river. It is an important measure, and is said to be exciting much attention. The *Evening Journal* says that Mr. Holley, by whom the proposition was introduced, has made himself acquainted with all the bearings of this great enterprise, and is prepared to demonstrate its practicability at a cost much below the sum usually estimated.

☞ The *Observer* of week before last contained an attack upon the Express Company of Wells, Fargo & Co. We incline to the opinion that in this matter our neighbor went off in a tangent, out of a desire to wreak revenge for undue attention, in a single instance, to his private interests.—*Gazette.*

We did not know before that our "private interests" were of so much interest" to the public that it became necessary to appoint a spy upon them, in the person of the meusing Editor of the *Gazette.* At this rate, we should not wonder to find him some morning peeping through the key-hole of our kitchen door, endeavoring to ascertain what we had for breakfast. Be this as it may, the imputation contained in the paragraph we quote is as false as it is impudent.

☞ Senator Badger, of North Carolina, has been nominated to the vacant seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court. It is said he will be confirmed, notwithstanding the illiberal insinuations of the whig prints, that the Senate would not act upon the nomination, in order to reserve the appointment for a Democrat to be named by Gen. Pierce.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the New York Assembly for the repeal of existing laws in so far as they prohibit the legal transit of slaves through New York territory, on their way from one State to another. A similar one has been proposed in this State, over which the curled-wool politicians are just now having a most delightful pow wow!

☞ Aberlard Guthrie, Esq., formerly a resident of Dayton, Ohio, and now the delegate to Congress from Nebraska territory, intends taking his Indian wife with him to Washington. She will create a great "sensation" at the Capital.

☞ Frozen.—A large number of German emigrants reached Chicago, a few days ago, in the cars. When they arrived at the Illinois Hotel, one of the women was so completely chilled that she died a few minutes after she came to the fire, although every effort was made to save her.

Woman's Rights.—The Cincinnati *Nonpareil* says:

"Not far from the Brighton House we saw a woman in a smithshop, with a leather apron on, and hammer in hand, setting a waggon tire."

Gen. Patterson—the Cabinet.

There appears to be a calm in the newspaper world in regard to the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce. Perhaps the Cabinet makers have run out of stock; or, what is more likely, have come to the conclusion that the President elect can do the work himself! There are, however, some rumors still afloat, and these rumors find believers. The with may be father to the thought in some instances,—perhaps in a majority; in others again, they find credence because they wear an air of probability arising from the circumstance under which Gen. Pierce was selected at Baltimore, and the relation he and the fortunate subjects of the rumors held to each other and the public. Viewed in this light it was natural that Mr. Senator Hunter of Virginia, should be pointed out, almost by common consent, as likely to be tendered the Premiership. And notwithstanding madam Rumor, with her thousand tongues, now asserts that he has not been offered, and will not accept that position, we are still confident he can be Secretary of State. There is a peculiar fitness in calling such a man to such a position in an Administration such as Gen. Pierce's gives promise of being.—Gen. Pierce owes his nomination to a union of the Democracy for the sake of the union—to a fusion of all the factions in one grand conservative body, bent upon wresting the Government from the hands of the present accidental administration! He comes in without friends to reward or enemies to punish in the army of his friends! In a word, he has no animosities to avenge, or personal partizans to reward: hence, in the selection of his Cabinet it is but natural he should look for those who bear the same relation to the party and the country! From Mr. Senator Hunter's position at home and in the Senate this can be truly said of him. So, also, can it be said of another we have heard spoken of as likely to be invited to a seat in the Cabinet at the head of the War Department. We allude to Gen. Patterson, of this State. If Pennsylvania is tendered a Cabinet officer, we are confident no man would give more general satisfaction than Gen. Patterson. He is truly a man of the people; and in the unfortunate divisions which have pervaded the ranks of the Democracy, has maintained a position that would enable him to do justice to all. In short, as a party man he occupies the same relation to the Democracy of the State that Gen. Pierce does to the Democracy of the Union. But there are other and higher considerations than these which point to him as a proper person to be invited to a Cabinet office from this State.—Except in the very fortunate selection of Gov. Marcy by Mr. Polk, the War Department has been generally filled heretofore by impracticable men—men, in fact, who knew little of the military wants of the country, and as a natural sequence, that Department has become a kind of pension office of the old fogies in politics, as well as in arms. Gen Patterson would soon remedy this. He is a practical man, not only in a business point of view, but in a military one also. Add to this the fact that he is alike known and respected by both officers and men of the regular and volunteer service of the country, in consequence of his brilliant connexion with the army in Mexico and the war of 1812, and we have a man whose connexion with an administration could not fail but add lustre to it. We hope, therefore, that among the multefarious rumors that have pervaded the newspapers in regard to the composition of the Cabinet, this one in regard to Gen Patterson may prove correct!

☞ See Mr Gibbs' insurance advertisement in another column. We know nothing about the Companies he is operating for, but we know that, unlike some other insurance Agents we could name, he has taken the proper steps to commence operations in obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth. This speaks well for him, at all events.

☞ To Head Monopoly.—Mr. Doty, of Wisconsin, has presented a bill in Congress, authorizing the Postmaster General to employ Engineers to survey, and thereupon to construct a Railroad, by the shortest possible route, between Washington City and New York, for the transmission of the United States mail.

☞ The Cleveland papers have raised their prices for advertising. The rise in price of labor and provisions is stated as the reason. There is good sense in this step, for printers are the worst paid men in existence. So, says the *Rough Notes*, and it's true!

☞ Here is the way they do things out in Utah. A letter from a mormon, remarks one of our exchanges, says: "My two wives and Miss —— are well. The little children are all well, and grow finely. The two youngest—a boy and girl—were born last July, eleven days apart."

☞ Imperial Airs.—The Emperor Napoleon III. has signified to the British Minister, that he, hereafter, cannot receive an Englishman unless he be previously presented at the Court of his own sovereign. He also insists upon been called "brother" by the various crowned heads, and Queen Victoria has accorded him this civility. This is right—when a man makes a monkey of himself, he should put on the airs of a monkey.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* estimates that a trip can be made across the ocean and back, by a vessel propelled by one of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, for $25,000 less than it costs the present steamships.

☞ A Modest Hint.—An exchange furnishes the following, done up in rhyme, which may not be inapplicable to the latitude of Erie County:

He who reads and comes to pay,
Shall read again another day—
But he who will not "plank the cash,"
Though his name's on our subscription book we
shall be compelled, however reluctantly, to make a —— (dash.)

☞ John M. Bickell, Esq. has again been elected State Treasurer. Of course, a gentleman who has thus far proved himself "capable and honest," will continue to make a most efficient public officer.

☞ Mr. Webster had been dead but about 75 days, when the intelligence had been transmitted to Oregon and back. At Portland, Oregon, the flags upon the liberty poles, shipping, &c., were displayed at half mast, and thirty-one minute guns were fired, on the receipt of the sad intelligence.

A Fast Place.—Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river, contains six dry goods stores and eleven drinking establishments, which annually retail stuff to the amount of $900,000. The permanently located population, enumerating men, women and children, and even cats and dogs, will not reach 200. You can judge now what the transient custom is.

☞ *Wm. Hopkins, Esq.*, the new Canal Commissioner, took his place on Tuesday, in the room of J. A. Gamble, Esq., whose term has expired. The Board has been re-organized by the appointment of W. T. Morrison Esq., President, and Thomas L. Wilson Esq., Secretary.

☞ The New Orleans *True Delta* has very good grounds for believing that before the accession of Franklin Pierce to the Presidential office, every corrupt job, every wicked scheme, every profligate appropriation will be pressed with unceasing importunity and disgusting haste, through Congress; their promoters apparently being impressed with the conviction, now in the halls of legislation, that a rampart will be presented in the stubborn honesty of the New Hampshire patriot and statesman, to the flood of corruption that taints what it touches, just as it long has swept in its course, with resistless impetuosity, the few good men who have nobly stood up to oppose it.

☞ An Item for the Ladies.—Metalic lace is one of the inventions of 1852. It is made of fine wire, by the use of the same machinery as is employed for ordinary cotton lace. It is said to be a very beautiful fabric.

☞ Hon. John Pettit has been elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Indiana, to fill the unexpired term of Senator James Whitcomb, deceased.

☞ The matrimonial affairs of Cincinnati must be in a bad state. One hundred divorce cases are now on the docket in that city.

☞ Senator Broodhead and Hon. C. B. Curtis will accept our thanks for valuable public documents. Also, Messrs. Kelso and Skinner for Legislative favors.

Reform in the Navy.

The advocates of reform in the Navy, in and out the service, are about to meet, in part, the fruition of their hopes and efforts. We see that Senator Bell, formerly Com. Stockton, of the Navy, has introduced a bill for the re-organization of that department of the public service. This bill we have not seen, but from notices of its provisions in the papers, and from inferences derived from other sources, we are inclined to think that while it is, doubtless, a step in advance of the present organization, it by no means comes up to the standard called for by those who have "set the ball in motion," and demanded by the country. The report of the committee of which Senator Stockton is chairman, theorizes satisfactorily when it says: "Fully aware of the magnitude and importance of the duty devolved upon them, they have labored to present to the Senate such a thorough organization of the *personnel* of the navy, as will essentially secure for the country, under all circumstances, the *elite* of its professional ability and experience." A retired list is indispensable to the attainment of this end, and your committee has provided for one under such restrictions as must secure the officer from public injustice or ingratitude, while at the same time the country will secure the services of its most accomplished officers. The present system of promoting by seniority of commission, without a previous selection and careful testing of its material, based as it is upon the fiction that officers are equally qualified for every possible contingency of the service, is *the moral incubus* which is crushing it. It effectually excludes energy, zeal, ability, daring from the noblest enterprises, and constitutes men of service, *without regard to old age or mental or physical imbecility*, the controling elements in the selection of a commander." Having acknowledged this objection—acknowledgment, too, to which all will agree—it is not the committee give us a bill embracing "Naval reform" in earnest. It is what the people want, and what they will have eventually. What this reform is briefly summed up in a pamphlet entitled "*The Naval institutions of a Republic,*" written by Dr. Wm. M. Wood, Surgeon, U. S. N. which we annex:

"To create a republican navy, therefore, it is necessary to remodel our whole establishment.

To throw its commission open to the whole community, selecting for the public service, only those who, on proper investigation, are found to have most merit.

This is no great innovation, as necessity has compelled its adoption in relation to two corps of the navy—the only plan to fill them with competent officers. Inside to the medical and engineer corps; as family or political influence cannot give capacity for the duties of these corps, so these influences can gain no one admission to them. All have the right of competing, and consequently, those of wealth and station, are excluded by the superior claims of those who have raised their forms from the friendless gloom of obscurity.

Next, we want a plan of elevation to the higher grades which shall be independent of seniority, or any other mere accident, and the mode of selection committed to a body at once informed upon the subject, and free from the bias of partiality and prejudice.

Then we want a code of laws framed upon the character of the age, the people, the country, and its institutions, and finally,

A judicial tribunal, which shall be instructed in the nature of law and evidence—the best mode of interrogating the one, and investigating the other; which shall form its judgement free from the bias of caste, station, grade, with all their, conflicting sympathies, prejudices and interests.

Glorious sea-fights have given victory to all free governments and institutions, from the time of the pagan Athenians and pagan Persians, at Salamis, down to the present hour. Two hundred years ago, the Dutchman, Van Tromp, with a broom at his mast-head, magnificently swep the British Channel. Much less than the English and Dutch fleets succumbed to the naval power of a despotic Bourbon.

And then we have the whole pile of British glory, St. Vincent and Camperdown, the Nile and Trafalgar, with our own seventeen naval victories, one of which with its booming cannon shook the air of this spot, and gained under and organization embodying, not any thing *of monarchy and aristocracy, but that of freedom and barbarism.*

Are these victories a reason for returning to paganism, to political and civil institutions of the days of the Ancients? Do they present a sufficient reason for keeping our navy under the principles which we cast off and farmed in 1776?

Shall it not rather be brought up to a level with the country to which it belongs, as that country now is, to be to other navies, as this republic is to other nations, a star in the west for their light and guidance? Manned by those who, humble in position and duties, were animated by the consciousness of an ennobling republican citizenship, with its rights and its protections, the navy would be a fitting instrument in the sublime contest in which is yet to be won its highest renown—the coming struggle between despotism and constitutional government—and no stain of degradation will then accompany the *glories of our flag.*

The loud and million-mouthed shout which welcomed the tidings of each ocean triumph, will not be the outburst of that animal exultation which equally greets the victor mastiff at the bull, or bear-bait; nor will it be swelled alone by the glory of national power—the pride of conquest adding other stars to our constellation. It will burst from our shores over their boundary oceans, and be echoed from the hearts of hoping men of all nations, who will hear the roar of your victorious cannon, proclaiming the spread of our political light over the darkness of despotism and illumining all institutions of government, at sea or shore."

New Advertisements

A FULL attendance of the members of all the Lodges and Societies that meet in the Odd Fellow's Hall, is requested on the 22nd inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Jan. 22, 1853.—1t37. A. ACHISON, Secty P. I. Lodge.

Hall to Let.

THE HALL now occupied by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be let, and possession given on the first of April next, the present occupants being about to remove to another Hall. Apply to

RICHARD GAGGIN,
W. G. ARBUCKLE,
WM. BONE. } Trustees.

Erie, Jan. 22, 1853.—1f37.

**Ho! for Japan, China, Sandwhich Islands and NORTH

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1853.

There is some pretended chuckling here among the Whigs, over the note read by Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, in the Senate, from Col. King, with reference to his *opinion* of the *motives* of Mr. Clayton, in having a *private understanding* with the British Minister on the Central-American treaty. The Whigs seem very anxious, if it were possible, to get Mr. Case *into* a tight place, in order, if that were possible, to get Mr. Clayton *out* of one. The fact is, Mr. Clayton *is* in and *can't* be got out.

The cautious and dignified language of Col. King does not in the least criminate Mr. Case. Least of all does it imply the slightest reflection on his veracity. It merely states, in the courteous terms invariably employed by the distinguished Vice President elect, that Mr. Case *may* have misunderstood his language, on one or two points. And this is all. Mr. Case will very easily set that matter right.

On the contrary, the note of Mr. King by no means justifies the undiplomatic *private understanding* of Mr. Clayton with the English Ambassador, however ready he may be to admit the purity of his motives. But the motives of Mr. Clayton, whatever they may have been, are not in question now. No one imputes to him any impure or unpatriotic design. Nor intimates that he was influenced with regard to Central America by British gold or French finesse; nor that he decided with reference to Tehuantepec or Nicaragua, as transits to the Pacific, under any outside influence from the city of New York. Certainly not. There is no personal issue of this kind before Congress or the country. The least said on such individual considerations will be all the better. For if this important matter is to be discussed on mere points of gentlemanly etiquette, it might as well be dismissed at once. It would be equally appropriate and *germane* to the great question at stake, to travel out of the record far enough to enquire what powerful influence, or, as Sir Robert Peel called it, what "pressure from without" has so suddenly secured the election of Mr Clayton to the United States Senate? It is known there was a powerful opposition combined against him; so that his return was considered hopeless by his best friends. And yet that opposition is all silenced, at once, and Mr. Clayton is hurried into a seat in the chamber!

"Can such things be, and overcome us like
A summer cloud, without our special wonder?"

Was it necessary for the State of Delaware to send Mr. Clayton back to the United States Senate, in order that he might prove that his motives were pure in negotiating a treaty between our country and Great Britain? *Nous verrons.*

At all events, Gen. Cass stands well. Col. King stands well. The Democratic majority of the Senate stands well. As to the *understandings* of others concerned, as the French showman says when the curtain is raised:—"Walk up! ghentlemens! *entre vous!* You shall see vat you shall see!"

One thing our countrymen, and the rest of mankind will be very certain to see. We shall see and hear—we shall know and *feel*, that the Monroe doctrine is carried out all over this continent by the administration of Franklin Pierce. There is no doubt on that point, rely upon it. You may call it *scolding* Great Britain, if you please; but it will be just such scoldings as our fathers gave her in the Revolution—as our brothers gave her in 1812; and as we ourselves gave her emissaries in Texas, Oregon, California and Mexico.

In all this matter, America acts on the defensive—not the aggressive. She aims at protecting this continent from all foreign aggression, whether it be in the shape of fishing, logwood cutting, canal digging, railroad building, or mining for the ear. Like the Chevalier Bayard, her conduct toward the independent powers around her, *sans pure, sans reproche.* So let it be judged by the tribunal of the world!

Gossip still continues; but it is worse than idle to give it. Why occupy your type and paper with air-castles to-day, that must all tumble down to-morrow?

The impression is gaining ground daily, that after Gen. Pierce has obtained all the light he desires, from inquiry and discussion, he will form his own judgment, and abide by it. The Cabinet will be Pierce cabinet, and *nothing else.* PENN FRANKLIN.

☞ NOTICE.—By Resolution of the city Councils, the following named persons are appointed Fire Wardens for the city, to serve till the 1st of April, 1854, viz: M. R. Barr, B. B. Vincent, Simeon Dunn, G. J. Morton, Alfred King, D. S. Clark, C. M. Tibbals, T. G. Colt, W. Himrod, M. Whallon, J. M. Justice and P. Metcalf.—Notice is hereby given to said Wardens to meet at the office of the Mayor on Wednesday evening next the 26 h inst, for the purpose of arranging and receiving their Equipments A. P. DURLIN,
(*Chronicle* copy.) Chief Engineer.

Religious Notice.

The Rev S. M. Eaton, of Franklin, will preach by appointment of the Presbytery of Erie, in the Associate Reform Church, on Sunday next the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Jan. 23.

ERIE ACADEMY.—The Fall term of the Academy will close Saturday next, at which time there will be public exercises in Composition and Declamation, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. There will be a vacation of one week. The winter term will commence Jan. 31, 1853.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., in Bainbridge, Ohio, by Rev. W. T. Holmes, Mr. J. S. TUTTLE, of Niles, Michigan, and Miss ANNA MARIA BROWN, of the former place.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. James F. Road, Mr. HIRAM KELLY, and Miss ELIZABETH WILCOX, both of Springfield.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. HIRAM B SMITH, of Springfield, and Miss POLLY M. THAYER, of Girard township

On the 31st. ult., in Waterford, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. STEELE POLLOCK, of La Bœuff, and Miss Mary J. HAMILTON, of Waterford.

DIED.

On the 7th inst., of Consumption, PERRY WELDON, son of Joseph Weldon, of McKean tp., aged about 20 years

REMOVAL!

I HAVE removed my stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy goods, two doors above the stand lately occupied by Loomis & Austin, to Williams' Block, where I shall be pleased to see my old and new friends and attend to their wants as usual.

I return my sincere thanks to those who have favored me with their patronage and shall endeavor to still merit their confidence and support. Wishing to reduce my present stock of Goods to make room for the new in the Spring, will give unusual bargains in prices to any in want of articles in my line. Silver spoons furnished to order, on hand or made to order. Clocks and Watches repaired. Engraving in any style at short notice and in workmanlike manner. Erie, Jan. 13 '53–36 THOS. M. AUSTIN.

N. B.—Those indebted to the late firm of G. Loomis & Co., must make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be given. The Books for the present can be found in my hands.

T. M. A.

Stray Cattle.

BROKE into the enclosure of Thos. Tidd, on the 12th of Nov. one yearling Steer, spotted red and white, the shell knocked one horn; the other a white yearling Heifer, no artificial marks. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. THOMAS TIDD.
North East, Jan. 15, 1853. *3t36

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!

NEWLY DISCOVERED CARBON OIL.

ONE of the greatest discoveries of the age, which we do not hesitate to announce as the CHEAPEST means of artificial light ever yet presented, producing a GOOD LIGHT

For less than one quarter of a Cent per Hour,

and gives the *SOFTEST, PUREST, and most BRILLIANT LIGHT* ever yet produced by lamp and at *ONE FOURTH* the cost of Oil,

NOR CAN IT BE EXPLODED,

as the trimming of the wick is sufficient for a month, and a single wick will last a year, nor does the steadiness of the light decrease so long as there is sufficient oil in the lamp to keep the wick moist—it will burn longer than Lard oil, and will not congeal in the coldest weather, and the price is only eighty seven and a half cents per gallon—to be used in Fluid Lamps.

Erie, Jan 5 1853. J. H. BURTON & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS!

10 CITY LOTS for sale at bargains, call upon
Dec 25 1852—33 CADWELL & BENNETT.

WE wish every body a very happy Christmas and merry New Years, and if they will call on us at our Store, we will do our utmost to make them so. Please don't all come *at once!*
Dec 25,—3. SOCKTON & FULLER.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A NEW supply of School Books just received at No. 6 Brown's Block, embracing almost every variety used in the Schools of the country, viz:

M'Guffeys' Readers and Spellers,
Saunders' do do
Town' do do
Clark's, Kirkham's, Bullion's, and Weld's Grammars.
Davies', Smith's, Stoddard's, Colburn's and Adams' Arithmetics.
Mackelfe's, Olney's, Smith's and Goodrich's Geographies.
Pens, Writing Books and Writing Paper, Ink, Pens and Pencil Holders, together with many other articles used to teach the young idea how to shoot."
Erie, Dec. 18 1852 DURLIN & SLOAN. 33

Port Monies and Wallets.

A NEW and beautiful supply of those elegant Port Monies and Wallets, just received and for sale at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.
Erie Dec. 18, 1–52. DURLIN & SLOAN.

Elopement—Scoundrelism, &c.

A fellow by the name of W. A. Wilmott, who has been stopping in this village a few weeks past, whose ostensible business was selling Crimping Machines, but whose real business was to act the scoundrel, took his departure a few days since, leaving sundry bills without liquidation, and taking with him the wife and daughter of another man. This gay Lothario, as is usual for such characters, was readily received into such circles as where money to spend, and a disposition to spend it, is the only passport required—passing at the saloons and gambling rooms, as a number 1. Neither did he fail to patronize largely the Livery Stables, (on tick, of course,) and all other things and places requisite to be regarded by the *b'hoys* as a first rate fellow.—The evening before he took his final leave, he called upon one of our mercantile houses, wishing to purchase a shawl for a lady friend; but that she might have a chance to select for herself, he wished to take two, and would return one in the morning and pay for the other. But when morning came, he was far on his way to other parts, and the two shawls covered the shoulders of his lady love and her daughter. The frail one he has taken, is the wife of a sober, industrious man, whose loss, with exception of the daughter, must be a great gain, as her fidelity to him has been more than questioned for a long time.

Wilmott is rather tall, black hair, and quite deaf; though not so much so but what he was able to hear the accents of affection from his fair one, without her being overheard by her husband. We would advise all to be on the lookout for this loving couple, lest they should be "sold" by them, as some of our citizens have been. It is to be hoped that the daughter, a girl of some 15 years, may be returned to her father, and saved from the infamy that otherwise awaits her.—*Mt. Morris Union.*

☞ The subjects of the above notice have been stopping at the American Hotel, in this city, for a few days past. The woman left on Thursday in the cars for the west, and her companion followed yesterday morning. While here the man succeeded in "drawing on" some of our confiding citizens.

☞ GOLDEN HALF DOLLARS.—Referring to the various plans for alleviating the great want of small change, the Philadelphia Ledger is of opinion that half-dollar gold pieces may be made, so varied in shape as to remove all danger of confounding them with the dollar pieces, and sufficiently large in circumference to be of no more danger of loss in handing than are the gold dollars—With these half dollar pieces, and the issue of two millions per month of the *three cent pieces*, as at present, there would be little or no inconvenience, it believes, for want of change.

☞ A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—There are counterfeit twos in circulation, in this vicinity, on the Bank of Westfield, which are well calculated to deceive. The paper is good, the engraving for the most part excellent, and the whole appearance of the bill is well calculated to deceive. Look out for them,

☞ At a meeting of the Democrats of Conneaut we perceive that our friend W. Grant of that place, was recommended for the appointment of Light House keeper of that port. We hope he may succeed in getting the appointment, as he is an old resident of the township, and a sterling Democrat. He has been a prompt paying subscriber to the *Observer* for sixteen years, and has received it at the Conneaut Post Office, consequently the effort of the *Reporter* to show that he has just arrived there, will have very little effect.

☞ Ireland is literally "going to grass." The great landlords are turning out their tenants in order to lay the land down to grass, for flocks and herds. Sheep are more profitable than men—so the latter are turned out to die, while the former are turned in to grow fat. The attention of the English Lords and Ladies who have been sobbing over "Uncle Tom' Cabin" is invited to this fact!

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette states that one hundred applications have been made by parents within a few days past, to have their children sent to the house of refuge. A sad state of affairs, truly.

THE TEN MILLION APPROPRIATION.—A despatch from Washington states that Mr. Soule's resolution granting $10,000,000 to President Pierce, will be moved either in the Senate or in the House in a few days. It will provide that the sum of $10,000,000 be appropriated out of any sum of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used by the President in case any necessity should arise in consequence of hostilities of any of the nations of the world against the United States, and in the maintenance of the well known and settled principles of the Republic, whenever those principles are jeopardized by foreign aggressions.

A GREAT HURRICANE.—The hurricane which burst over England on Christmas night, has not been equalled in point of severity and for extent of havoc since that which occasioned so much destruction to life and property in 1839. Several fine ships—some of them emigrant vessels—perished amidst the fury of the gales, and more than one hundred unfortunate creatures have met with a watery grave.. It would seem that the effect of the hurricane was first felt on Christmas eve, and after sweeping round the coast of Ireland broke over England.

The upper portion of the English Channel was the scene of most terrific, weather and numerous deplorable events.

Vessels were driven from their anchors, lost masts and sails, besides sustaining much other damage, while some were overpowered by the violence of the storm, and foundered with every soul on board.

☞ We are to consider London as a considerable city; and New Yorkers regard their village as an immense municipality. But if the Mayors of Nineveh and Babylon could revisit the earth, they would laugh at the pretensions of the moderns.—The area of Babylon was two hundred and twenty-five square miles, and that of Nineveh two hundred and sixteen square miles, while that of London and its environs is but one hundred and fourteen square miles.

ERIE ACADEMY.

JOHN H. BURTON, Treasurer of Erie Academy, in account with Trustees.

DR.

1852.		
To Cash rec'd of M. Whallon, interest on bond,		$32 00
To do do J. H. Pressley, do do		30 00
To do do on rent of lots Nos. 30, 34, 36, 37,		40 00
To do do of D. Koehler, rent,		6 00
To do do on rent lot No. 40,		14 00
To do do from sale of lots in city of Erie, being ¼ in hand,		2429 25
To do do from do for expense in selling,		75 50
To do do on rent of lot No. 1,		2 00
To do do " " 30,		10 50
To do do " " 5,		19 50
To do do " " 28,		18 25
To do do " " 40,		14 00
To do do " " 19,		19 50
To do do " " 23, 26, 27,		38 00
To do do " " 9,		6 00
To do do " " 29,		36 50
To do do " " 6, 17, 18,		26 97
To do do " " 11, 12, 41, 42,		41 38
To do do " " 7, 8,		16 45
To do do " " 30, 33, 34, 36, 37,		38 17
To do do " " 21, 22,		44 46
To do do " " 13, 14, 15, 16,		55 00
To do do of P. E. Burton, interest on bond,		36 00
To do do of J. Thompson, " "		30 00
To do do of J. C. Marshall, advanced,		250 00
		$3361 21

1852.	CR.	
By Cash paid F. Durlin on account		$75 00
By do do "		25 00
By do do C. Benson, printing		3 38
By do do A. P. Durlin & Co., printing		21 13
By do do James Skinner, account for drawing bonds & mortgages		33 00
By do do P. E. Burton, loaned		1000 00
By do do C. Miller, "		95 00
By do do P. Durlin, on account		75 00
By do do J. Thompson, loaned		1000 00
By do do J. White, cleaning Academy, &c.		25 63
By do do L. Warren, glazing		1 25
By do do S. Low, surveying		15 00
By do do J. H. Riblet, table		2 50
By do do G. L. Rouse, glazing		9 63
By do do F. Durlin, on account		50 00
By do do O. Crane, stone		2 00
By do do J. Round, masonry		5 08
By do do W. Thornton, ancheneer		1 25
By do do F. Durlin, on account		50 00
By Treasurer's salary		40 00
By Cash in Treasury		226 39
		$3361 21
Amount due on Rents,		$110 23
Loaned on Bonds and Mortgages,		11,190 83

We the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Erie, having met together at the office of the County Commissioners, and having been duly sworn according to law, and having carefully examined the account of John H. Burton, present Treasurer for the year 1852 of the Erie Academy, do certify that we find them correct as above stated, and that we find a balance of cash in the hands of the said Treasurer of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents. Given under our hands at Erie this 4th day of January A. D. 1853.

FLAVEL BOYD,
SAMUEL REEDER, } Auditors.
Jan 13. OREN REED,

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received from Putnam's—
Pictures of St. Petersburg—price 25 cents.
A Story of Life on the Isthmus—price 25 cents.
Romance of Student Life—price $1.
The Huguenot Family—price $1 50.
Erie Jan. 1, 1853. DURLIN & SLOAN.

NOTICE!

NEARLY two years having elapsed since the business of P. Arbuckle closed, necessity compels me to say that payment must be made. Those interested will please give it their immediate attention. Jan. 15—36. P. ARBUCKLE.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

PURE AND UNADULTERATED!

IMPURE Wines and adulterated Liquors, such as are too generally sold by Hawkers and Pedlars and those supplying them, furnish the stock in trade of most of the Maine Law advocates—hence to stop their mouths, and at the same time to enable those using the "critter," to get a pure article, the subscriber has laid in a stock of

Wines and Liquors,

Which he confidently assures the public are as *PURE AND UNADULTERATED* as purity itself. In the stock may be found Otard, united Proprietors, Pellevoisin and Seignette Brandies; Champagne, Old Port Juice, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga and Claret Wines; Scotch, Irish, Monongahela and Ohio Whiskey; Scotch Ale, London Porter, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than any other establishment in the city.
Erie, Jan. 15 1853—36 T. W. MOORE.

WINTER Strained Lard Oil and bleached Elephant Oil at
Erie Nov. 29 1852—29 J. H. BURTON & CO'S.

Locks and Latches.

A LARGE assortment just received direct from the manufactory for sale usually low.
Erie, Dec. 4—30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

NEW GOODS!

NO 3, PERRY BLOCK.

ARBUCKLE & KEPLER are now receiving their Winter stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of the following goods.

French and English Merinoes, Parametta, black and colored Alapacas, Bombazines, plain and figured Persian Cloths, plain and figured De Lains, plain and figured Velvets; Bay State, Empire, Waterville and Scotch long and square shawls; Merrimack, Cocheco, Dunnel, Globe, Allen's, Union French and English Prints; Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery; Kid Merino, Thibet and Silk Gloves, Silk and Linen Hdkfs; Velvet, Bonnet, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; plaid, striped, book, Swiss, spot and mull Muslins, French worked Undersleeves, Hdkfs, Collars, Inserting and Edgings. For Men's wear, Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans and Sheeps Grey, also, a good supply of red and white Flannels, Undershirts and Drawers.

DOMESTICS.—2-6, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, brown Sheetings and Drillings, seamless Bags, brown and red Canton Flannels, Tickings, striped shirtings, cotton Flannels, cotton yarns, carpet warps, batting, wickings, waddings, etc., at prices as low as can be found in the city. All we ask of those wishing to buy is an examination of our goods and prices, and we shall be satisfied with the result.
Erie Dec. 4 1852. 30

January Appointments.

DR. H. TUBBS, analytical Physician, from the city of Cleveland, will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Erie—Brown's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday Afternoon, 24th and 25th January.

Girard—Wright's Hotel, Saturday, 22d Jan.

Those afflicted with Cronic diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys or Spleen, Inflamations, Rheumatism, Asthma, shortness of breath or difficulty of Breathing, Dispepsia, Dropsy, Weakness or Nervous Disabilities, Restlessness, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Derangement of the Stomach, Bilious Affections, Gravel, White swelling, or any long standing diseases are invited to call. Consultation free.

Dr. H. never recommends nor b'lieves; nor is he a Homœopathist; he never uses Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, or any other mineral as a medical agent; nor is he a Thompsonian—he neither steams nor gives emetics. His theory of disease differs from all others that have been adopted, but not more so than does his system of treatment.

He does not make sick to make well, nor tear down to build up again; nor allay nervous irritation by patching up with anodynes.

The following letter, though brief, contains the substance of many that are almost daily being handed to us, and will be read with interest by a numerous class of sufferers, who have felt that for them "there is no hope." Though never assuming to effect a cure in all instances, yet experience will warrant the confident assertion, that seventy five out of every one hundred persons treated, have been essentially improved or fully restored to health It will be remembered, too, that the most complicated, unyielding and hopeless cases constitute a large majority of the applications for treatment.

"ASHTABULA, Oct. 10th, 1852.

DR. H. TUBBS, SIR: After a long time—some six years—of suffering from what appeared to be almost every disease, and after calling on so many physicians, and trying so many cures, until help seemed impossible, I have again found health by pursuing a course of your treatment. Pain in the side, shoulders and hip, dizziness, weakness, bloating of the bowels and limbs, were among the ordinary symptoms in addition to which, fat times became numb, bitter and close of helpless. I had nearly got en up all hope of ever being even *comfortable*, but by the aid of medicines given by you, I am now relieved from all those symptoms and for aught that I know, am perfectly healthy. Treatment was commenced last April. Mrs. LUCY ADAMS.

With each change of appointments given above we shall publish a new testimonial, comprising in all a variety of interesting cases, and in all cases selected from neighboring counties that we are about visiting. Invalids may either write or call upon them to get more fully the extent of suffering endured.
Dec. 23, 1852.—33.

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES!

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN!

Is at Mooro's.

MOORE HAS been receiving *more* new Groceries, and other "fixins," both useful and ornamental, all of which he is confident he can sell much cheaper than any of his neighbors, great or small As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, come and try! You will find Teas "that make pleasant families," Coffees, Sugars, Codfish, Mackerel, sweet Molasses, "sour Vinegar," Tobacco, Pipes, Mustard, Saleratus, Pork, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Dairy and Table Salt. Also, a good variety of Wooden and Willow Ware, viz: Brooms, Glass and Jute Mats, Waggons, Cradles, Pails, Tubs, Washboards, &c. Also, a well selected and general variety of "tasty Confectionary," foreign and native fruits and nuts, and an elegant "troupe of fancy Toys," &c

☞ Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Beans, Hams, Pork, Potatoes, Apples, &c. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Dec. 18, 1852. 32

CLOCKS.—Received this day, by railroad, Iron Clocks, Pearl inlaid, new style, a most beautiful article for the parlor, very cheap. Jan. 15-36. T. M AUSTIN, opposite Brown's Hotel.

FIRE IRONS.—A good assortment of Shovels and Tongs, at Erie, Jan. 15 1853—36 SENNETT & CO'S.

CIRCULAR Saws and Mandrails.—All sizes on hand at the store of Erie, Jan. 15—36 SENNETT & CO.

BOOTS and Shoes of all descriptions closing out without a profit. Call and see at Jan. 15-36. SENNETT & Co's.

MUFFS.—We offer for sale a lot of real Lynx and other Muffs, at prime cost to get out of the business. Call and get one at Erie, Jan 15 1853—36. SENNETT & Co's.

400 PAIR Domestic Socks for sale below par at
Erie, Jan 15 1853—36 SENNETT & Co's.

Cheering to the Ladies, and Interesting to All!

WILCOX & NORTON, No. 2, Wright's block, State-street Erie Pa., have just received a supply of very fine articles in the line of

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES.

Among them are white satin slips, white Kid do., bronzed embroidered do., fancy silk gaiters and various other articles of similar character, as also the substantial articles needed by all for every day use.

For Gents wear of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters &c., their variety is so great it would be superfluous to specify. Suffice it to say, their stock is more extensive and complete than ever before, and what is best of all for their customers, prices well suited to their desires. They would endeavor to manifest a just worthy appreciation of the public mind for abstaining from the use of those stale common place expressions resorted to by some, falsely representing their Goods cheaper than others, and permit them to dabble unmolested in their own dirty puddle, while W & N. will endeavor by their practice to give unmistakable assurances that their facilities for procuring the best of work at the lowest possible prices cannot be surpassed, and probably is far from being equalled by even the most pompous pretenders. Delay not to secure the advantages arising from an early selection. Dec 25 1852—33

TABLE BUTTER by the lb. at GOFF'S
Dec. 25, 1852 —33

The Cars are just in

BRINGING us a full supply of fresh groceries, consisting of sugars, syrups, molasses, teas, coffee, No. 1 mess mackerel in barrels, half barrels, eighths and kitts; also, pickled herring, white fish by the barrel and half barrel, codfish in quantity to suit purchasers, sperm, elephant, lard and linseed oil, white lead, red lead, litharge, vermillion red, chrome yellow, chrome green, umbre, asphaltum, lampblack, &c., &c.

By this arrival we are in receipt of fresh raisins in boxes and half boxes, figs, French plumbs, prunes, almonds, filberts, greenoble and Brazil nuts, pickled sardines, &c.; also, a large quantity of Wooden and Willow ware, cedar and painted wash tubs, patent pails, willow wagons, market baskets, sugar boxes, &c.; also, wax, sperm, pearl, star, sterine and Cincinnati tallow candles. Constantly on hand by the barrel, flour, fish, salt and Claypool whiskey and a general assortment of liquors

SIEGEL & KELSEY,
Jan. 1 '53—31. No. 4 Wrights Block Erie, Pa.
Waterford Dispatch please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted on the estate of Oliver Janes, of North East township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EMILY JANES, } Adm'rs.
Jan. 1 '53—6t34' HORACE JANES, }

Erie & Waterford Plank Road Notice!

AT a meeting of the President and Managers of the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company, Dec. 21 1852, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of four per cent be declared on the stock payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the treasurer. JONAS GUNNISON,
Jan. 1 '53—3t33 Sec. and Treas.

A SPLENDIDLY finished Seraphine, with the best tone, ever found in a similar Instrument, with a supply of Melodians, just received at the establishment of
Erie, Dec. 28 1852. 31 WM. WILLING.

Notice to Clothiers.

OIL suitable for greasing Wool; also, lubricating oil for greasing Machinery, for sale low by 33 CARLTON & BROTHER.

FINE CARRIAGES!

3 NEW and splendid one horse carriages for sale at bargains. Enquire of Dec. 25 1852-25. CADWELL & BENNETT.

ATTENTION ALL!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and old customers, (as well as lots of new ones,) that he has opened a grocery on the corner of State and 6th streets, (one door below Riblet & Aryes ware-room,) where he keeps an assortment of such articles as are found in such an establishment. My stock consists in part of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Lamp Oil, Molasses, Cider, Vinegar, White Fish, Cod Fish, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Indigo, Pearl Starch, Corn Starch for Puddings, Durkee's Baking Powder, Candles, Bar Soap, Shaving do., Crackers, soda biscuit, apples, oats, common wooden ware, stone ware, flour, &c., &c., to numerous to mention, all of which I will sell as cheap as others for cash or ready pay. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine quality and prices. Dec. 25.—33. AZRO GOFF.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

PETER LORILLARD, MANUFACTURER,
No. 42 Chatham St., New York.

OFFERS for sale the following articles, warranted of superior quality—Maccaibo, Scotch, Coarse French, Rappee, and other Snuffs. Also, Fine Cut Tobacco in tin foil and papers. A more particular description of the various articles can be known by sending for a full price current as above.
Jan. 15 1853. 3m36

WANTED!

TWO EXPERIENCED COOKS—one pastry and the other meat—are wanted at Brown's Hotel, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Middle aged woman preferred. If from a distance, address. H. L. BROWN, Erie.
Jan. 15 1853. 3t36

1853 J. B. GUNNISON, 1853
DEALER in Books, Stationery, Month y Magazines, Cheap Publications, Sheet Music, Newspapers, Gold Pens, Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c. First door west of the Reed House, Erie, Pa. 9

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of this city and vicinity that they have now on hand and are daily receiving by express large lots of those fine

Baltimore Oysters,

put up expressly for family use in large and small cans. To those who have used them it is unnecessary to give further notice than that we have them on hand, but to those who have not been so fortunate, we would say, that they are superior to any Oysters in the market. If you don't believe it give us a call and we will convince you of the fact. For further particulars call at

CLARK & McCARTER'S, State street.
P. S.—Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to Erie Dec. 4 1852. 30

"COTTAGE INK."

A NEW supply of that famous Ink, known as the Cottage Ink, just the thing for School purposes, put up in stone mugs, for sale at No. 9, Brown's Hotel. Dec. 4 DURLIN & SLOAN.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers will pay Cash and make contracts for the coming season, for the following description of Lumber—Whitewood boards 5-8 and 4-4 inches thick, Plank 1 3-4 and 2 inches thick, Scantling 3 by 4 and 4 by 4 Square, Colum 5-8, 6-6, 7-7, 8-8, 9-9, 10-10 and 12-12 Square, Sycamore Boards 5-8 and 4-4 inch thick, Ash Boards and Plank from 1 to 4 inches thick, Cherry Boards, Scantling and Colum, White Oak Boards and Plank, Whitewood Sycamore and Cherry Lumber should be 12 feet long, Ash from 12 to 16 feet long. GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie Dec. 4 1852. 30

PRINTS—At Bennett & Co's from four cents per yard upwards.
Erie Dec. 4 1852. 30

DRY GOODS.

A General assortment of Dry Goods for sale on reasonable terms by Dec. 1-30 G. SELDEN & SON.

Curtain Fixtures.

THIS day received two gross of Putnam's Patent Self-adjusting Curtain fixtures, also a good assortment of Cord and Tassels. Erie Dec. 4—30 RUFUS REED.

HAY Knives at the Cheap Hardware Store.
Erie Dec. 4—30 RUFUS REED.

SLEIGH BELLS.—Don't buy until you have seen the assortment and ascertained the prices at the Cheap Hardware store
Erie Dec. 4—30 RUFUS REED.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

THE Subscribers are now offering to the public a general and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, all of which will be sold as low as at any store in Erie *for Cash or ready pay.*
Dec 4 1852—30 SENNETT & CO.

BROWN SHEETINGS, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the store in the Sennett Block, at prices which cannot fail to please. Dec 4—30 SENNETT & CO.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT!

SAFE INVESTMENT AND NO HUMBUG.

THE place to purchase Groceries, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Soap, Candles, Fish, Candies, Fruit &c., is at MOORE'S Grocery Store,
Erie Dec. 4 '52-30 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state St.

LIQUORS.

I HAVE on hand the best assortment of Liquors *in this city*, from the best Cognacs down to 25 cent Whiskey.
Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 *T. W. MOORE*, State St.

Rockingham Ware.

A LARGE assortment just received and for sale by
Erie Dec. 4 -30 T. W. MOORE.

Wooden Ware.

A LARGE assortment of the above ware consisting in part of Pails, Tubs, Churns, Butter Ladles, Prints, Steak Mauls, Spoons, Rolling Pins, Pointce Mashers, Lemon Squeezers, Faucets Towel Rollers, Sugar Boxes, Mop Sticks, Clothes Pins, Bbl. Covers, Measures, Axe Helves, Keelers, Hobby Horses, Bread Trays, Silk Swifts, etc., etc., may be found at MOORE'S
Erie Dec. 4 1852-30 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

New Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers have connected with their store a large stock of ready made clothing, of home manufacture, to which they would call the attention of the public, their stock consists in part of Frock, Dress, Sack and Over sack Coats, Pants and Vests in endless variety. All made of the best material, with finish and style unsurpassed and prices so low as to astonish the beholder. Please call and examine for yourselves.
Erie, Dec 4 1852—30. VINCENT HIMROD & CO.

AN abundance of fine Silver Ware on hand of his own and Eastern manufacture. Silver Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Scoops and other Silver Work made to order.

☞ Engraving done in superior style. Corporation and Society Seals engraved and die sinking done equal to any in Eastern cities.
Nov. 27 1852—30. G. LOOMIS.

TANNERS oil, Lard oil and Neatsfoot oil by
Erie Dec. 18—32. CARTER & BROTHER.

A LARGE and varied assortment of Trusses, embracing all the late improved patterns, suited to all ages and sizes and will be properly fitted if required without extra charge, shoulder braces and supporters of various kinds all of which will be sold as less than New York retail prices, to all who may want any of the above articles we say it will be much to your interest to call before buying elsewhere. Dec 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

1853 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 1853

Quick Sales and small Profits' The City Drug Store is full blast!!

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage received, and trusts from the great inducements now offered it will be continued and increased. He has just received from head quarters a large supply of all articles in his line of trade, bought at the lowest prices and of excellent quality, warranted good and offers to supply his customers upon the most liberal terms All are invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere as great changes are offered for buying good articles at low prices. P. HALL,
Erie, Nov. 27 1852 29

New Books! New Books!!

CAN be had at Durlin & Sloan's, No. 9, Brown's Block—
Reuben Medlicott, or The Coming Man,
Kathay, a cruise in the China Seas,
Garden Walks with the Poets,
A New England Tale,
Recollections of a New-England Bride, and of a Southern Matron,
Oracles for Youth,
Book of Snobs,
And a general assortment of every thing in the Book line.
Erie, Nov. 27. DURLIN & SLOAN.

NEW BOOKS!

Only twenty-five cents each!!

JUST RECEIVED at No 9, Brown's Hotel, the following new and readable Books, any one of which can be had for 25 cents—
A Book for a Corner, new series,
Table Talk about Books, Men and Manners,
Eagle Pass, or Life on the Border,
Whims and Oddities, by Hood,
Home and Social Philosophy, 2d series,
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, 2d series,
Sicily, a Pilgrimage.
Nov. 27. 1852. DURLIN & SLOAN.

LOGWOOD ground, madder, fustic, nicwood, coppers, cream tartar, extract of logwood, cochineal, tin water, camwood, indigo and every other variety of dye stuffs required, selling wholesale and retail at the lowest possible figure at the city drug store, state st Erie Dec. 4—30. P. HALL.

Something to stir up the People!

WE are just in receipt by "Kinson's Dispatch" of 2 cases, 4,000 yards Madder colored Prints at 7 cents per yard, small figures and good styles, colors warranted perfectly fast or money refunded. Customers must call early. Also, 1 case, 1865 yards Muslin de Laines, brilliant colors and designs, at 12½ cents per yard. TIBBALS & HAYES.
Erie Dec. 18 1852—32 No. 1 Brown's Block.

Elegant Dress Goods for the Holidays!

SELLING AT PRIME COST.

THOSE in want of an elegant Silk, Cashmere, Mous de Laine or Merino Dress, will do well to call at the New York store, where any article in the Dry Goods line can be purchased at New York cost, as the whole stock must be sold immediately.
MERRICK & DAVIS,
Dec. 18—32. No. 6 Bonnell Block, State street.

Elliott's Mills.

ANY quantity of fresh ground flour by the Barrell or pound and warranted to be a superior article at Elliott's Mills
Erie, Dec. 18-32. JOHN ELLIOTT.

FOR SALE.—A most beautiful Piano Forte, manufactured by Daniel Gilbert, of Boston, and warranted equal to any in use, will be sold at the maker's wholesale price.
Erie, Dec. 18-1852—32. STOCKTON & FULLER.

FOX'S HOTEL!

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT, PEACH ST., ERIE PA.

GEORGE W. FOX, PROPRIETOR.

THIS House is situate but a few steps from the Eastern and Western Railroad depots—has been newly furnished and fitted up for the accommodation of STRANGERS AND TRAVELLERS, and as a pleasant and agreeable stopping place is unsurpassed by any in the City. Attached to it is a excellent stable and other accommodations for teamsters and others from the country. Passengers and Baggage carried to and from the Cars free of charge. Charges reasonable.
Erie, Dec. 18 1852 32

PERFUMERY.—Lubin's extracts of Jocky Club, Rose, Geranium, Patchouly, Hedyosmia, Heliotrope, Violet, Musk, Jasmin, Millefluers, New mown Hay, Jenny Lind, Citronelle, Rosa Matechale, Verbena, Cleopatra, Cologne, Macassar Oil and

An extensive assortment of flavoring extracts the best in market, extracts for the handkerchief of every kind, Colognes, hair oils, pomades, amandine a certain cure for chapped hands, lip salve, shaving soaps and creams of first quality, bay rum, hair dye, hair restorative, depilatory powder, in short we constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of every kind of Perfumery, fancy articles and Yankee notions of almost every description.

Persons wishing to buy are respectfully invited to call as they may depend upon getting what they want at the lowest price, at the city drug store state-st. Erie Dec. 4-30 P. HALL.

WRITING PAPER—Blue, White, Letter, Cap, Gilt edge, colored, satin and note Paper, fancy envelopes, plain and self-sealing envelopes, cards of all kinds which cannot fail to suit customers, give us a call and see. Dec. 4 1852-30. P. HALL.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Fidel Duttlinger, in the East Ward of the city of Erie, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1853. FIDEL DUTTLINGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the said East Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Fidel Duttlinger, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—H. Cadwell, A. R. Flint, Adam Wild, John Hechtman, Lorence Kossbiel, E. A. Bennett, J. G. Barr, S. H. Kelsey, Fred. Schneider, John Heilmann, C. Siegel, Robert Hills, Moses Koch, Joseph Kelsey, John Lantz. 3t35

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Erie:

THE Petition of Edward Green of the Borough of Waterford in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house now occupied by the said Edward Green in said Borough; he therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license for keeping an inn or public house of entertainment there, and your petitioner will pray, &c. Waterford, Jan. 8 1853. EDWARD GREEN.

We, the undersigned citizens of the Borough of Water ford aforesaid being personally acquainted with Edward Green, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travelers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance and he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, known as Fox's Hotel in said West Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1853. G. W. FOX.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the West Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that G. W. Fox, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—A Oliver, Thom: Oliver, H. Hamilton, J. Mackey, E. Mackey, Ezra Cooper, Chester West, Thomas J. Stanclift, Wm. Brew, S. C. Stanford, A. Ross, Austin Cannon, Simeon Hunt. 3t35*

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Charles S. French of the west ward in the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said west ward city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. CHARLES S. FRENCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Ch rles S. French the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and t mperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—J. G. Burlingham, Wm. C. Warner, Wm. Roach, P. H. Oliver, H. S Fay, C. N. Wilcox, B. H. Boyle, Hiram Roberts, Benjamin Hill, J. W. Sellick, A. Andrews, P. Wheeler, A. Shibbah. 3t35

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Walter W. Warner, of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies at the house known as the Key-stone House, formerly occupied by S. Keeler, in said city of Erie, he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1853. WALTER W. WARNER.

We the subscribers citizens of the West Ward of the city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Walter W. Warner, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—S. W. Keefer, Simeon Dunn, C. F. Norton, J. Abell, O. A. Landon, J. R. Cochran, P. Hall, A. C. Jackson, Wm. Warner, Porter Kelsey, A. Walters, J. R. Williams. 3t35

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of G. W. Fox, of the West Ward of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, known as Fox's Hotel in said West Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1853. G. W. FOX.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the West Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that G. W. Fox, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—A Oliver, Thom: Oliver, H. Hamilton, J. Mackey, E. Mackey, Ezra Cooper, Chester West, Thomas J. Stanclift, Wm. Brew, S. C. Stanford, A. Ross, Austin Cannon, Simeon Hunt. 3t35*

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Charles S. French of the west ward in the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said west ward city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. CHARLES S. FRENCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Ch rles S. French the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and t mperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—J. G. Burlingham, Wm. C. Warner, Wm. Roach, P. H. Oliver, H. S Fay, C. N. Wilcox, B. H. Boyle, Hiram Roberts, Benjamin Hill, J. W. Sellick, A. Andrews, P. Wheeler, A. Shibbah. 3t35

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Walter W. Warner, of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will pray, &c.

Le Beuff, Dec. 8, 1853. PERRY G. STRANAHAN.

We the undersigned citizens of Le Beuff township, in which the above mentioned tavern is kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed.—William J. Cotterll, H. G. Pratt, T. L. Tracy, L. H. LeLand, Cookeen Green, Hugh M. McLean, Silas Wright, Timothy Pratt, Charles Taylor, William W. Akerly, William Carroll, Daniel Kendall, F. Carroll. 3t35

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Erie.

THE Petition of Daniel Wiswell of the township of McKean, and county aforesaid, respectfully showeth that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accomodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Jan. 8 1853 SAMUEL WISWELL.

We, the undersigned citizens of McKean town-ship in which the above mentioned tavern is kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed.—Thos. Dunn, Ira Parker, John Jowett, J. E. Nicholson, Henry Shattuck, Isaac Wolf, Thomas Dumars, Claudius Dumars, Charles Valncer, David Wolf, Jacob Wolf, John R. Dumars. 3t35

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of George Taber of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represent, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by said Taber in the west ward.

He therefore prays the honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bounde, will *ever pray, &c. Erie Jan 8 '53 GEORGE TABER.*

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that George Taber the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary for their accommodation.

Signed.—Simeon Dunn, B. G. Brown, Franklin Hunt, Wm. C. Warner, John Steele, J. H. Ribler, Dr. C. J. Fox, G. W. Fox, S. W. Sayles, H. G Sessions, Wm F. Rinderneecht, Jacob J. Rinderneecht. 3t35

CABINET WARE, CABINET WARE!

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES,

THE subscribers would adopt this method of returning their sincere thanks to the *citizens of Erie and vicinity, and the* public generally, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, and would state that they have just received from the City of New York and extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE,

embracing Mahogany Sofas of different styles, Mahogany French Bedsteads and Chairs, Mahogany Tables, with and without Marble Tops, with a list of other articles too numerous for newspaper detail, all of which are offered at prices lower than they can be procured in any other establishment west of New York. This is said in no spirit of empty boast, but from a conviction of its truth, as all will find who may take the trouble to institute a personal examination.

They continue to manufacture all varieties of Cabinet Ware — They hold themselves in constant readiness *to furnish*, at the shortest notice, articles of whatever style or quality. Confident of their ability to give *satisfaction, they invite* to their stock, and the facilities for doing good and cheap work, the attention of the citizens of the city and country.

Mattresses of all sizes kept constantly on hand.

Erie, July 21, J. H. RIBLET & Co.

60 *Bags* Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee just received and for sale by STEWART & GRAY. Nov. 4 26

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Park Row, a few doors West of the Reed House.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, *who are at all particular* what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to *employ and control it* in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent gallery in the U States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proclaims his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equelled in this part of the country, and offers to excel any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age! Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade or properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 18

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Dunkirk, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes. Cuff pins and bracelets, Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pencil steel fob and guard chains, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers at the east to furnish a supply every week fresh from the mint, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other time pieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, bass viols, guitars, violins, banjoes, tambourines, clarionets, flutes, flageolets, flies, accordeons, &c., solar and *camphene* lamps, and gerandole, extra globes, chimnies and wicks, silver and German silver table and tea spoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of Penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel bag, and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c. &c.

All of which will be shown to his visiters at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 8 P. M., free gratis, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17

POISONING.

THOUSANDS of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

"Be not deceived," but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. R. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

Aug 21 1852. 1y45

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to set up the Premium Rods and Points for protecting buildings from lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after he had stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets struck before you erect rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

HOWELL & CO.

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to. Rods and points at wholesale.

March 1, 1853. 16t

PIANO FORTE EMPORIUM.

361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. The most extensive and varied assortment of Rosewood Piano Fortes, plain and ornamental, elegant patterns, elaborately carved, and highly finished. All of our own manufacture, and warranted in every particular, can be found at our Warerooms, 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Sept. 23—1y39. BENNETT & CO.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

N. MURPHY would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located himself at the old stand of Anderson & Murphy, on the Public Row, with a large and extensive assortment of Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured of the best iron, and of the most durable materials. He has on hand Stoves of all prices and patterns constructed with reference to usefulness and convenience, and of the most durable material. Also stove pipe and elbow, and a large assortment of

JAPAN WARE

Which he flatters himself is unexcelled, if equalled, in this city.—Milk pans of all sizes and Coffee urns of every description constantly on hand. Determined to pursue the business with energy and faithfulness, and to spare no effort to render satisfaction, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Erie May 1 1852. 51.

FISH—Just receiving, Whitefish, Mackerel, Shad, Codfish and Herring selling at a moderate tariff at our store.

Erie, Nov. 6 1852—20 VINCENT, HIMROD & CO

PITTSBURG LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!!!

Capital $100,000.

MUTUAL AND JOINT STOCK RATES COMBINED.

Office under Masonic Hall, 5th St, Pitts, Pa.

THE insurers on the Joint Stock and Mutual principles, thus having the benefit of most departments, combines the energies of two separate companies, at the expense only of conducting a single institution, and controlled by one board of Directors, thus securing harmony, frugality and safety.

OFFICERS:

James S. Hoon, President. J. C. Leech, Treas.
S. M'Clurkan, Vice Pres't. W. Cotton, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Hoon, Joseph S. Leech,
John Scott, Charles A. Cohon,
S M'Clurken. Wm. Phillips.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

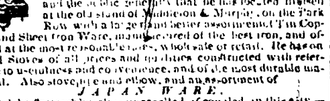
Hon. Wm Wilkins, Late Secretary of War.
Hon. Walter Forward, Late Secretary of Treasury.
John Snyder, Esq., Cashier of Pittsburg Bank.
Malcolm Leech, Esq., Wholesale Grocer.

MEDICAL BOARD, CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

J. Gazzam, M. D., J. Brooks, M. D., W. Addison, M. D., E. G. Edrington, M. D. L. BRAINARD, General Agent.

The undersigned agent of the company at this place and vicinity, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance, and to furnish books and circulars explaining the principles of the company to any who may wish. A. B. CHAPIN, Agent.

Erie, Oct. 30 1852—25 No 2 Williams' Block.



PIANO FORTES!

THE Subscribers would respectfully invite attention to their stock of Piano Fortes, among them may be found the best assortment of Boardman & Gray's with an Improvement called Boler Compass attachment, (not Italian) ever called at Albany. The superiority of these Pianos is universally acknowledged, and they have received ten first class premiums within the past five years, in all places where placed in competition with all the others generally known in this vicinity. The eight hundred dollar Piano sold by us last month to a gentleman in Philadelphia is pronounced the finest ever established in this *city. Every instrument is warranted to give perfect satisfaction* and the new attachment is now so much in use that a Piano is not considered perfect without it. We shall be happy to show to all who call on us, and pledge ourselves to deliver in this city any *Piano Forte made by them at precisely the same price charged at the manufactory without adding transportation, &c.*

Buffalo, Dec. 18 1852—3m32. J. SAGE & SONS.

SHAWLS of every description at the New York Store selling at half price. Dec 18-52 MERRICK & DAVIS.

BOTTLES and Flasks, vials and jars selling at wholesale and retail at the city drug store, Dec. 4-30. P. HALL.

LANNERS Oil for sale at 50 cents per gallon, by the gal. or quart warranted pure fish oil also a nice article of sola, lamp oil and burning fluid to select the city drug store state st. Erie, Dec. 4 1852. 30 P. HALL.

BEACH'S Goods—A large amount on hand, which will be sold at low rates at July 17 1852—10 J. B. COOK'S.

To Rent.

A THREE story dwelling, familiarly known as the "Bank House," on State street, is offered for rent on reasonable terms. It is one of the finest dwellings, as well as most agreeable residence in the city. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to Erie Dec. 18—52. I. ROZENSWEIG.

War with Spain!

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his short career in the mercantile business, takes this method of informing them that he still continues to sell goods at his unusually low prices, for Cash only, believing that small profits and quick sale is the great secret of doing business. Among his present stock may be found Broad cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, vestings, brocha all wool, cashmere, palm leaf, silk and strandilla long and square shawls, parameetas, merinoes, delaines, ginghams, undersleeves, embroidered collars, muslin edgings, insertings, silk and linen bdfs, plain and embroidered, gloves and hosiery, velvet ribbons, lace, gimp and a general assortment of dress trimmings, merlinae and other prints, brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings, all of which will be sold cheaper than any other house in the city dare offer the same goods.

New York Cash Store, 4 doors east of Erie Bank.

Erie Dec. 18—52 JOHN SWEENEY.

CROCKERY.—The largest stock, the best ware, and the lowest prices in this city is at

Erie, Dec. 18, 1852. ARBUCKLE & KEELER'S.

78 SACKS Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale. Erie Dec. 4—30 CLARK & McCARTER.

9849 YDS. M. Delains, Cashmeres, Persian Cloths, etc. These we guarantee to sell for less money than they were jobbed for two weeks ago. 28 TIBBALS & HAYES.

WINDOW glass of all sizes and qualities, warranted good and will be sold at a small advance above first cost, great inducements for purchases to buy at the City Drug store.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852. P. HALL.

BRANDIES, Wines, Liquors, Alcohol and everything in the trade warranted good and pure will be sold in the most satisfactory manner. Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

SUGARS!

CRUSHED, Pulverised, Loaf, Granulated, Porto Rico and New Orleans sugars by the bbl or pound, cheap as the cheapest at the Keystone Grocery. Dec. 4 1852—30. T. W. MOORE.

FISH!

IRISH Herring, Mackerel, White and Codfish for sale by Dec. 4 30. T. W. MOORE, *Opposite Brown's New Hotel.*

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE best and cheapest lot of Green and Black Tea's in this city can be found at the grocery store of; T. W. MOORE.

Erie Dec. 4—30. Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

STEWARTS' Syrup, Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses for sale cheap at Dec. 4 1852—30 MOORE'S Grocery.

BRUSHES, paint, varnish, dusting, hair, desk, hat, horse, counter, scrub, scouring, blacking, white-wash, mill, teeth, crumb, camel hair, pencil, blender, shoe, window, hearth and marking brushes of first quality and selling to suit the times, call and get a great bargain. Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

B. T. HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

190 *Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.*

MR. H. having opened an extensive GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, at the above Store, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of MATERIALS.

MR. G. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentlemen wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

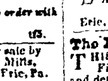
YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. tf5.

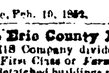
DURKEE'S Baking Powder by the gross or doz. for sale by J. G. & W. I. Mills,
June No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for



SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!



WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats foe $1.50

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, tenders for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on State St., where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. 1mde3.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 13th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir—At the age of 14 my wife (who is no 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her appetites were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisement, but had lost confidence in Patent Medicines; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good Health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and sleep is sound and undisturbed. I have witnessed the cure of many cases, but my wife during the 12 years, and contrast them with her pleasant enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushet, near Hungerford, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir—I suffered for a period of 33 years from a bad leg, the result of two or three dull real accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to this and to myself, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WM. ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. Eggland, Chemist & Druggist, Hungerford.

A DREADFUL BAD LEG CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract from a Letter from Mr Frederick Turner, of Penhurst, Kent, dated 29th March 1850.

To Professor Holloway, Dear Sir—My wife had suffered from bad breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the most excruciating pain, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to try you. Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit has been other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Sore-throats
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular	Skin-diseases
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Swellings	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws
Chigoe and Sand	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumors
		Rheumatism	Wounds

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable medicine dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in boxes at 37½cts., 62½cts., and $1 87½, each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. 1y41

WHISKEY by the bbl, at 31½ per gall, and a good article at Jan 25. J. G. & W. I. Mills,
No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

DUNLAP'S BOOK OF FORMS!

New Edition.

E. C. & J. Biddle, No. 6 *South Fifth-st*, Philadelphia, have just published a *Book of Forms*, containing

MORE THAN TWELVE HUNDRED FORMS,

For practice in the Courts of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and for Conveyancing; also for the use of Public Officers and Men of Business generally. Adapted to the recent acts of assembly of Pennsylvania, with explanatory remarks and numerous references and references to standard authorities. To which are appended a Glossary of law terms and a copious Index. By James D. Dunlap, Counsellor at Law, &c. Second Edition. Price—Four Dollars.

The publishers have already received from nearly all of the Presidents Judges of the State, and from other gentleman eminent in the legal profession, their opinions of the work, which are of a highly complimentary nature. The following are selected from a large number of an equally favorable character:—

Wellsborough, April 8 1852.

Gentlemen: The collections of court forms for conveyancing, &c., which had been in use previous to the publication of Dunlap's work in 1845, needed revision to make them convenient, and to adapt them to changes which legislation had rendered necessary in the practice in the courts in Pennsylvania.

Your edition of that work therefore received, as it merited, the approbation of the legal profession, and supplied a want which was felt by business men generally throughout the State.

After the numerous testimonials which you have received from eminent jurists in regard to the merits and excellence of that work, commendation of it from me would be superfluous.

I may be permitted, however, to remark that I approve of the general character and arrangement of the work, and, having examined a portion of the new edition which you are publishing, I may add that it contains the matter of the former and improved his first edition, and that, when published, his book will be the most convenient and useful one of the kind extant.

Very truly yours, &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle. R. G. WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 14 1852.

Gentlemen: "Dunlap's Conveyancing and Forms" is a work of decided merit. I am glad to find that it is to be reproduced, with many valuable additions. It should be in the hands not only of lawyers and magistrates, but of every business community generally. There is scarcely a position in life in which a man will not occasionally find himself in need of the assistance of such a work.

I hope the author may be abundantly remunerated for the earning and industry bestowed upon it.

With great respect, yours, &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle. WALTER FORWARD.

Greensburgh, April 9 1852.

Gentlemen: You have favored me with the printed sheets, from page 9 to 192 inclusive, of the second edition of Mr. Dunlap's Book of Forms. I am pleased to learn that a second edition of his work is about being issued. It has been, and now is, one of the best works of the kind in the hands of the profession, and is evidently much improved by the author's revision and additions. I have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Dunlap. He is a gentleman whose respectable professional attainments and methodical habit of mind fit him well to be the author of such a work. I shall not hesitate to recommend it to the gentlemen of the Bar in the 10th district. Very respectfully, &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle. J. M. BURRELL.

Huntingdon, April 26 1852.

Gentlemen: Important changes in our statutes, since the publication of "Dunlap's Conveyancing and Forms," seemed to call for some enlargement of that excellent and highly useful work. The edition which you are about to publish, embodying as it does a very large amount of new and varied matter, and being so well adapted to general and present wants, cannot fail to be greeted with a cordial welcome by the profession.

A familiar acquaintance with the work, and a careful examination of the sheets of the forthcoming edition, enable me to recommend it, with great confidence, as a book which should be in the hands of every scrivener, and have an early place in the library of every gentleman engaged in the practice of the law.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle. GEORGE TAYLOR.

Oct. 30 1852. tf25

Dress Trimmings.

SILK fringes, lace gimp, Jenny Lind trimmings ribbon do velvet ribbons, silk braid, worsted do. gilt edged and plain silk trimmings, buttons and other kinds of trimmings at

Erie Nov. 6 1852—26. SMITH JACKSON'S.

LADIES Snow Overshoes, a new and desirable style; also, Ladies Fine Gaiters, of all sizes from twos to eights, for sale by Sept 25. WILCOX & NORTON.

A LARGE supply of fresh Drugs and Chemicals warranted pure, offered for sale at the lowest prices by P. HALL, City Drug Store State-st., Erie Pa. Dec. 4 1852—30

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday Nov. 23d 1852, Trains leave Erie going Eastwardly, (sundays excepted, as follows.

No. 1, Day Express and Mail at 12 20 P. M.
" 2, Freight " 3 00 " "
" 3, Night Express " 1 20 A. M.

Trains leave by Eastern Railroad time, which is about thirty (30) minutes faster than Erie Time. J. F. TRACY,
Erie Nov. 27 1852—29. Sup't.

PURE and extra white lead, dry and ground in oil by the pound keg or ton, linseed oil from Ohio warranted pure, boiled and unboiled, by the barrel or gallon, sprnig Turpentine in abundance, varnishes of every kind, chrome green and yellow, American, Chinese, vermillion and venition red, yellow ochre, french yellow, Paris green, lamp black of every quality, Prussian and ultra-marine blue, whiting, red lead, litharge, Turkey umber and every other kind of paints and materials in the trade which are offered as low as can be bought in this latitude.

Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

50 *Boxes superior Cavendish* Tobacco of all grades, also pure natural leaf Tobacco for sale by STEWART & GRAY, Cheapside. Erie Dec. 4—30.

100 BBLS Coffee, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Refined Sugars, at Nov. 6-26 STEWART & GRAY.

25 HHDS. all grades of Brown Sugar for sale by Erie Nov. 6 1852—26 STEWART & GRAY.

20 BBLS. Molasses, also 10 bbls. Stewart's best Honey Syrup for sale by Nov. 6—26 STEWART & GRAY.

SOAPS.—A very great variety of soaps for the Toilet and other purposes, including all the latest and most elegant and highly perfumed kinds. 22 CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia.)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be literally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

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	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y. Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Erie Agent,

Erie, Feb. 10, 1852.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

THIS Company divided their risks into two classes, viz.—First Class or *Farmers Company*, in which farm property and detached buildings may be insured. No risk taken in this class to exceed $2000.

Second Class or Commercial Department, in which various kinds of buildings, merchandize &c., in Villages and Cities, may be insured. No risk taken in this Class to exceed $2,500. The funds in one Class will not be taken to pay losses in another.

NO RISK TAKEN TO EXCEED $2,500.

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OFFICERS.

Smith Jackson, Pres't, J. H. Williams, Treas.
JONAS GUNNISON, Sec'y.

Office first door west of Williams & Wrights Brokers' Office, (up stairs.)

Office hours from 10 to 12, A. M., and from half past 1 to 4, P. M.

May 22, 1852. 1

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES.

THE Undersigned having secured the exclusive Agency for the sale of the above named Burial Cases, for Erie County, and deeming the article one which depends solely upon its own merits would respectfully solicit an inspection of the same